"JACK"

BRAND— BRITISH—

PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,674—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1899.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	21st July.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	28th ,,
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th ,,
M.L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th ,,
* CLYDE	4039	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd ,,
* CLYDE	4039	C. T. Denny	30th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH TH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,505	7th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060	,, 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 14, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesdays.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,399	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negie	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 27th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR KARACHI, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 29th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Sporiti	3,000	15th Aug. 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate Class only .... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "DCO. BALDUINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 15th July, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13 July, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SETOS	1,736	Carstens	4th Aug.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. FULTALA 4,156 tons on or about 10th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th May, 1899.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

DRUG DEPARTMENT.
PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
MEDICINE CHESTS.
PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED.
PERFUMES, HAIR WASHES, POMADES.
TOOTH BRUSHES AND DENTIFRICE.
SELECT ASSORTMENT OF HAIR BRUSHES.
MEDICATED LOZENGES.
HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BELTS.
TRUSSES & SURGICAL APPLIANCES.
ENEMAS, DOUCHES, AND SYRINGES.
BED PANS AND BATHS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL

AT

POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NAPIER HOTEL.

The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises.

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES, COMPOUND.

DOSE—For an adult one Teaspoonful in a Wineglass of Water after each meal. Children in proportion.

"The Hypophosphites are specially useful in Weakly and Ricketty Children, and where Digestion is impaired it seems to aid the Assimilation of Food. They raise the Nervous Power and improve the condition of the Secretions."—*Lancet.*

"They act as Respiratory Excitants, expand the Chest, increase the Animal Heat and Nervous Force, remove Erratic Pains and increase the Appetite."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

"Considered the best general Tonic in Incipient Consumption and in the more advanced stages."—*British Medical Journal.*

Per bottle Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BACTERIOLOGICAL APPARATUS.

INCUBATORS,
AUTOCLAVES,
GLASSWARE, &c.

AIR PUMPS, Balances, Capsules, Crucibles, Platinum Ware, Furnaces, Funnels, Filter Papers, Bottles, Burettes, Condensers, Evaporators, Measures, Retorts, Receivers, Test Glasses, Tubes, and every requisite for experimental research.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS, must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars, manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	....	Per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	....	,,	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	....	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	....	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

						Cash. Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings				....	Per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	....	,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	....	,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	....	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	....	,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	....	,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	....	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		....	,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		....	,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		....	,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		....	,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

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THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

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Each Volume Crown 8vo., with a Portrait, Rs. 3-12.

The most Gorgeous Lady Blessington.
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Court Life Below Stairs; or London under the First Georges.
Court Life Below Stairs: or, London under the Last Georges.
The Life or Peg Woffington: with Pictures of the period in which she lived.

WORKS OF ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON.

	Rs.	a.
The Poetical and Dramatic Works, complete in One Volume	5	10
The Poetical Works. (Globe Library and 'Albion' Edition)	2	10
The Complete Poetical Works, "Pocket" Edition. Bound in Leather	7	8
The Complete Poetical Works in Twelve Volumes, "Miniature" Edition. Bound in Cloth, in Cloth Box	15	12
The Dramatic Works, "Miniature" Edition, Five Vols. in Box	9	6
The Complete Poetical Works. In Twenty-three Vols. Demy 16mo. Cloth, Ans. 12 net, leather, per volume	1	6
Lyrical Poems. Selected by Francis T. Palgrave	2	4
In Memoriam. (Golden Treasury Series)	2	4
Tennyson for the Young. With notes by Alfred Ainger, M. A.	0	14

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August 1899, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1899.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint auditors for the year ending 30th April 1900 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July to 9th August 1899, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th July 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, 1899, for the supply of

250 TONS OF RANGOON OR MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS.

Deliveries to commence on 1st August next. Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WABB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th July, 1899.

NOTICE.

I the Undersigned MASTER of the s. s. "MONARCH," do hereby give Notice that I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT CONTRACTED by my CREW whilst in this port.

JAS. A. MURRAY,
Master, S. S. Monarch.

RE ESTATE OF SARAH ISSAC NISSIM widow of ISSAC NISSIM, late of Bombay Jewish inhabitant, deceased.

WHEREAS the abovenamed deceased died at Bombay, on or about the 6th day of October, 1898, leaving a Will dated 27th March, 1898, but appointing no executor thereof "AND WHEREAS" Letters of Administration (with the will annexed) of the Property and Credits of the said deceased and to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 13th day of July, 1899, by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, to SIMEON ABRAHAM NATHAM, of Bombay, Jewish inhabitant, as the duly constituted Attorney of ANNA MORDECAI SIMEON GUBBAY, of London, a sister and one of the heirs of the said deceased (for the use and benefit of her the said Anna Mordecai Simeon Gubbay and limited until she the said Anna Mordecai SimeonGubbay should obtain Letters of Administration with Will annexed of the Property and Credits of the said deceased granted to her from the said Court. NOW notice is hereby given in pursuance of the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, that all persons being or claiming to be creditors on the Estate of the said deceased, or having any claims against the said estate are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their office, No 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days from the date hereof, and that after the expiration of the said period the said Administrator will proceed in due course of administration to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been received as aforesaid and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claim no such notice shall have been received. And notice is also given that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby called upon forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to the said Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji and Dinshaw, or to the said Administrator.—Dated the 21st day of July 1899.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the said Administrator.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hyrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

"THE TAJ MAHAL OF INDIA."

The grandest structure in the world, over 200 feet high, of Pure White Marble, (inlaid with precious stones) said to have cost over ONE HUNDRED LAKHS. Considered one of the SEVEN WONDERS.

(MODELS OF THE FINEST ITALIAN MARBLE.)
At Rs. 12, 18, 25 35, 45 & 50 each.

☞ These Models are renowned for beauty of workmanship, perfect finish, and durability. Each Model SECURELY PACKED for transit at a small charge.

"MODELS OF INDIAN SERVANTS."

(IN COMPLETE SETS OF ONE DOZEN)

N. B.—These are PERFECT MINIATURES of Indian Servants, beautifully modelled and painted in natural colours.

Price per set Rs. 4-8 (INCLUSIVE OF BOX AND PACKING.)

TERMS; Cash or V. P. Post.

∴ LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON 12 DOZEN AND OVER.

THE CELEBRATED MORADABAD BRASS-WARE.

(ENAMELLED IN COLOURS.)

We have opened an agency for the supply of the above goods, in either large or small quantities, at the most favourable rates—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Napkin Rings, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks (Of various designs), Toilet Sets Vases also numberless other articles both ornamental and useful. Selections made up (suitable for presentation or otherwise) at Rs. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 100 and upwards. Warranted to give every satisfaction. Goods exchanged free of charge, if not found thoroughly up to the mark. PACKING AS ACTUALLY INCURRED

TERMS.—Cash or R. R. by V. P. Post.

∴ 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

ANDERSON, KING & CO'S. Agency,
MORADABAD (N.-W. P.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BARGAIN: COTTAGE PIANO, Property of a Gentleman, Offered cheap. Also a small sized COTTAGE PIANO. Full Compass. Rs. 150 only. PIANOFORTE DEPOT, Opposite Charni Road Station.

RECOMMENDED for MONSOON WEAR.—Flannel Sleeping Suits, Rs 10-8; Flannel Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8; Dr. Jaeger's Under Vests, Drawers and Cholera Belts. Navy Blue Serge Suits in best West end style, Rs. 35; Soft Fronted Shirts with Stiff Cuffs in plain, Bluer-Pink, White and Green, six for Rs. 24.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BARGAIN! All our PLATEDWARE, FIGURES, VASES and FANCY GOODS are offered much below usual Price during Sale, now on, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

"GRANVILLE" Typewriter.—Rs 300 each, the latest American output, inspection invited.—The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO., 14, Hornby Road.

ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION—Class from 1st August, for three distinct English Examinations of Accountants.—Apply MISTRI, Fort.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE POOR MAN'S DRINK.—The Bombay Tea Association's Cheap Teas and Dust, imitated but not equalled, from 12 annas to 8 annas per lb. in Tins.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AFRICAN PARROTS.—Handsome Pair FOR SALE, Rs. 30 EACH or Rs. 50 for the two.—Address 63, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.

OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Re. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, Established 1887.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

JABORANDI HAIR OIL.—This is an elegant preparation for rendering the Hair soft and glossy and preventing it from falling off. Prepared only by LINDON & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER IMPORTERS, Leading Machines in Stock. Send for our Catalougue. The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road.

RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 15, 22, and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work;—(1). Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road.—Apply to Messrs. A BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production.—Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden st[illegible]ings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, b[illegible] down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases [illegible] and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we [illegible] onted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Braci[illegible] the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losse[illegible]; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," an[illegible] valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE
"GREATER BRITAIN" EXHIBITION,
LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

"P & O"

SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BUNGALOW TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent, 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—
1 Turban, with gold embroidered ends.
1 Silk bundi.
1 dhoti, with Silk edging.
1 cotton suit, in 3 pieces.

AT 1-30 P. M.

By order of the Agent late Sirdar Dilar Jung's Estate—
2 strong second-hand victorias (old) in complete order.
1 do. do. shigram do. do.
1 do. do. English-built mail phaeton.
1 do. do. brougham, circular fronted.
1 do. do. boat-shaped phaeton, English-made.
2 do. do. do. do.
2 do. do. C. spring phaetons.

The property of other gentlemen—
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 very showy grey Arab, 6 years, 14-2, believed sound.
1 bay Arab pony, goes well in harness.
1 bay waler, 15 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order, best platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, one sweet-toned rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in very good order, one English-built strong light buggy, one strong bay Arab horse, very quiet, set of brass mounted harness, one large aviary with singing birds, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome table and China ornaments, handsome oleographs and pictures, &c., &c., the property of J. BRISTED, Esq., M. C. I., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the porperty is on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 709 of 1898.

Ali Mahomed Haji Mahomed............Plaintiff.
vs.
Bibi Bai, Widow............Defendant.

In pursuance of the consent decree made in the above suit, dated the 9th day of March, 1899, and under instructions from Messrs. Framji Dorabji and Allan F. Turner, the Receivers appointed in the above suit of the estate and effects of the late Hoosein Haji Araby, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, put up for sale by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., at the site of the property in question, the following landed property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1 1 square yards or thereabouts, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 892, Street Nos. 84, 85, and which said premises are situated in Narayen Dhuru Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and are bounded on the east, by a sweeper's passage, on the west, by Coppersmith or Bibi Jan Street, on the north, by the house of Mahomed Adamji, and on the south, by the house of Haji Moosa Essa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Auction Rooms, 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following pieces of freehold and leasehold land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process.

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevi, in Girgaum, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,399 square yards or thereabouts (of which 20,520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the mill machinery now lying and fixed thereon.

The machinery, etc., consists, among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines, now indicating about 425 I. H. P., by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire steel boilers of 95 lbs. pressure per square inch, by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Willow Exhaust and Crighton Scutching lap machines, carding, engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, some by Platt Brothers, some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and MacGregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbin and cop reels, fire service, and other accessories, etc., etc.

The mill consists of about 14,446 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the office of the Company's liquidators, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, or from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 10th prox., at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and with the consent, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bhowani Crishnaji, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, formerly under old No. 222, and now under D Ward No. 401, and Street No. 7, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 316, and new No A-2111, old Survey No., 586, and new Survey No. 2-793, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or therabouts, and bounded on the east, by the temple of Shri Withoba and Shiva, on the west, formerly by the oart of the late Antonio de Ga, but now by the house of Mayna Nalkin, on the north, formerly by the house and ground of Withoba Rowjee and Ramchandra Maneckji, but now by a public passage, and on the south, partly by the temple of Withoba Rakhwaya and partly by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 21st July, 1899.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver.	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

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Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SHE BUFFALOES AT GILDER STREET. GRANT ROAD.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Sorabjee Cowasjee Soorti, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st July 1899, at 3 p. m., at the stable in Gilder Street, near the Tardeo Tramway Terminus—She Buffaloes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st July, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 10 CASES APPLES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

10 cases, each about 12 dozen apples, in lots of a single case to suit all purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Ramjee Ebjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Shaik Chotoo Shaik Oosman, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of December 1897, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Khoja Street at or near Null Bazar, outside the Fort, in the sub-district and city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old Nos. 2428, 4940, 2885, new No. 9471, old Survey Nos. 2-855, 2816, 2817, and new Survey No. 4332, and assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 264, 266, and Ward No. 7311, and bounded on the east by the Khoja Street aforesaid, on the west by the house of Kanjee Kessowjee, on the north by the house of Oomersey Cummu, and on the south by the house of Thucker Pragjee Mooljee, and the same premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SLEATER ROAD, CLOSE TO THE GRANT ROAD STATION.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises, under instructions from the mortgagees of the property, and on account and at the risk of Shamjibhoy Akhai, the mortgagor, the following property, as also all timber, doors, window frames and panels, and other building materials lying in or about the premises.

Description.—All that piece of land of the Foras Freehold Tenure, admeasuring 2,290 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 355, new No. A-13865, old Survey No. 193, and new Survey No. 7036, with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses erected thereon, and one building in course of erection thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3583 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 8 and 8-A and other numbers, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Sleater Road at Grant Road, in the city and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by the Grant Road Station and the railway lines of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or towards the west, by the property of Mr. Maneckjee Muncherjee Heeramaneck, on or towards the north, by the said Sleater Road, and on or towards the south, by a public lane or passage on the north side of the Grant Road Bridge, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the mortgage-deed, dated 10th January, 1899, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, sofas, cushioned chairs, cooking stove, etc.

1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer.
1 case 136 boxes Dimitrino and Co.'s rich Egyptian cigarettes.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe.
1 gent's and 1 lady's open faced gold watches.

On account of the concerned—
ex. Persia.
23 L. M. K. 1—1 case handkerchiefs.
ex. Thames.
586 B. K. & Co. 1—1 bale flannelette.
ex. Manila.
586 P. K. & Co. 2—1 case shirtings.
ex. Oriental.
265 B. K. & Co. 1-3—3 cases Scotch tweed.
ex. Hispania.
D 105 W. B. & Co. 551-52—2 cases white shirtings.
ex. Imperatrix.
23 L. M. K. 1—1 case imitation German silver wire.

AT 2 P. M.

A number of new and second-hand safety bicycles.
1 second-hand victoria in good order.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built shigram.
1 second-hand landaulette.
1 light dogcart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HASANKHAN KHALIFA STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Lalleo Kurson, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagors, Goolam Mohidin alias Bhawoo Miya bin Mohomed Ismail Mookri and Abdool Gafoor bin Nizamoodin Patel, as also on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagors, Khadizabibi alias Bayatibi, widow of the late Mohomed Ismail bin Gayasoodin Mookri, and Fuckroodin bin Mohomed Ismail Mookri, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 13th day of April, 1893, and 20th day of April, 1896, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazendari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Hasankhan Khalifa Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 4.0, and street No. 3, containing by admeasurement 12 1-2 feet in breadth and 93 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Old Kazee Street now called Chuckla Street, on the west by Hasankhan Khalifa Street aforesaid, on the north by the property of Goribai, wife of Peeroo Dossa, and on the south by the property of Munjee Kanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Moreland Road, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate mahogany square piano, very handsome fivefold English views, hand-painted partition screen, handsome vis-a-vis, English chestnut horse, showy and strong harness, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, choice garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. ANDERSON, leaving Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH REPORTS AND LAW BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Main Street, Fort, a large collection of valuable English reports and law books, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co
Bombay, 21st July, 1899.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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NOTICES.

KEMP AND COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OWING to the RESIGNATION of Mr. J. BRISTED, the Directors have appointed Mr. ALFRED PELL, late Assistant Manager, to be GENERAL MANAGER of the Company from this date.

BY ORDER.

Bombay June 17, 1899.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY, DECEASED.

ALL Persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their claims, or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors for the Surviving Executor of the Will of the above deceased, at their office, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to those claims of which Notice has been received.—Dated this 29th day of June, 1899.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Surviving Executor.

ESTATE, PROFESSOR SAMUEL COOKE, DECEASED, LATE PRINCIPAL, COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, POONA.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 23 OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late SAMUEL COOKE, who died in England, on 26th February 1899, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to SAMUEL ARTHUR COOKE, Esq., Central India Horse, are required to send in the same on or before the 31st July, 1899, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to claims of which he shall then have received notice; and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amounts owing by them or deliver said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone will be valid for the same.

S. A. COOKE, Lieut.,
Central India Horse, Administrator to the Estate, S. Cooke deceased.
Goona, C. I., 27th June, 1899.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 23 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a Colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter 11, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade, he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th subgrade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 29—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of amount tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on Monday, 21st August 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees.
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th July 1899.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ——————————————— hereby tender for Rupees ——————— of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ———————— Annas ———————— for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ——————— and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 16th September 1899.

I require the amount in ————————————

Debentures of Rupees ———————————— each.

(Signature) ————————————

(Address) ————————————

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES; Moderate. TERMS on Application.

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(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.)

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,300
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	109
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,200	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,480
Albert Ginning Co.	180	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	92 1-2
Brenis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	18	230
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs10	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	210	450	450	Rs 60	540
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	58	70
Mercantile	[illegible]	125	125	dvd Rs 5	7½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	425
Munnar M.	100	250	a..		227 1-2
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	600
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	177½
Prince of Wales	150	500	0	20	360
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7.	30	340x1
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	25	365
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil	7.
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	
Volkart		000		Rs75	1,095
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Adv	70	1,000	000	Nil	
[illegible]	1,500	1,100	all		305
Anglo-Indian	1,945	...	0	Nil	31
Assur Veerjee Mill Ld.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld		1,000	1,000	60	38 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	195
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.2	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.5	2,005
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	540
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr c.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	425
Gooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	520
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.6	720
David Mill	1,40	500	500	dvdRs.30	375xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Empress	2,100	500	50.	Nil 10	400
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	20	615
Hope Mills	502	1,000	1,000	3	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	3	1,230
Imperial Cotton	300	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg.	60	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	600
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	160
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8433	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandeish	7500	1,500	,000	dvdRs.25	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	0	250	250	65	510xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,020	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	55
Leopold	8,500	100	100	dvd Rs.5	19
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000		30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	dvRs.10	2,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2005
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	82½
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,020
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.1	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 5.
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	205
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	60
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	825
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	610
Ripon Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Nil	830
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	625xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,860
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	150
Southern Maratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	190
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	695
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRa.2	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5	9
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRa.2	350
Venishunaker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs4	410xd
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil	242
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	60	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	815	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	110xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,525
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93½	1,630
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,350	100	100	dvd 4	85
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	10.	500	500	5 .ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	55	990
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	2.0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	2	200	dvdRs10	218
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,-0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	3,	500	50	...	6
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	168
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	133
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	50
Port Canning Co.	10,000	000	1,000	25	545
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,000xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	8	152xd
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs.	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 10-9m., 9-40a. Low water, 3-7m., 4-9a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per extra s s. Trieste, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Monday.

ACCIDENT TO A TELEGRAPHIC PEON.—Pandoo Rama, a telegraphic peon, residing at Worlee, was, on Wednesday evening, accidentally knocked down by a mail coach, on Parel Road. The conveyance was at the time being driven by one Ardeshir Dhanjishaw, a Parsee resident of Khetwady. Pandoo sustained slight injuries, but declined to go to hospital.

AN IMPORTANT POSTAL IMPROVEMENT.—With effect from Saturday, the 5th August, the latest hour of posting registered articles for despatch by the English Mail will be extended from 11 a.m. to 11-30 a.m., and such articles will be received between 11-30 a.m. and 12 noon with a late fee of 4 annas in addition to the postage and registration fee.

DEAD RATS IN THE HIGH COURT.—Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, when the doors of the Vernacular Department of the High Court were opened, some dead rats were found under the shelves and on the gadis on which the clerks sit. The department was at once transferred as a temporary arrangement to the Pleaders' Association room, and all the doors were thrown open. Nothing was done with the rats or the room till 3 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT AT COLABA.—Lieutenant W. F. Gordon, of the 1st Norfolk Regiment, stationed at Colaba, has reported to the police the theft of a pair of gold sleeve links, one gold collar stud, one gold front stud, and a small gold locket and chain, of the collective value of Rs. 105, from a despatch box, and a pair of field glasses, valued at Rs. 50, from his room. The complainant last saw the articles safe, about two months ago, when he went to Deolali. There is a native bearer in his employ.

RUNAWAY BULLOCKS.—On Wednesday morning, a pair of bullocks attached to a Municipal cart took fright and bolted with the cart along Parel Road. The driver tried his utmost to pull it up, but before he could get the animals under his control, three women were slightly injured. It appears that the injured women, while attempting to get out of the way of the running cart, fell down on the road and were hurt. The women refused to go to hospital. Neither the driver nor the bullocks sustained any injury, nor was the conveyance damaged.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—Yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a post office van took fright and ran down the Apollo Street, causing considerable excitement amongst the persons passing through that thoroughfare. The animal galloped down the street up to the Scotch Church, where it collided with a tram horse which was then being taken to the stables. One of the shafts of the van pierced the latter animal and the traces broke. The frightened horse then dashed down the Apollo Street, towards Kemp and Co., where it was secured. The tramway horse was so badly injured that it had to be destroyed.

BURGLARY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.—Ramlall Bhaijnath, a Purdassi shopkeeper, of Elphinstone Road, locked his place of business about midnight on the 18th instant and went to sleep in a room at the back of the shop. When he awoke, at 5 o'clock next morning, he discovered the whole of the frame work of a small window in the room, in which he slept, had been pulled out of the wall. On examining the room the complainant further discovered that a large wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 272, had been stolen from the place and that the back door, which he had fastened from the inside before going to bed, was open. The box was subsequently found broken open, minus its contents, on the open ground at the rear of the shop. It may be stated that complainant was sleeping quite close to the box and only a few feet away from the window which was forced out of the old rotten wall.

A NEW ARRIVAL ROBBED.—Vishnoo Gungadhur, a Hindu, has reported to the police that he, in company of his two friends, arrived in Bombay from Poona on the morning of the 18th instant, and put up at the house of Mr. Atmaram Delvi, at Lohar Street. Same evening, before going to bed, Vishnoo counted his money and put Rs. 80 in his bundee pocket and Rs. 60 in his handbag. He placed the bag under his head as a pillow and the bundee by his side, and they all went to sleep. The next morning Vishnoo found his bunch of keys lying on his bed, and on opening the bag discovered that the money had been abstracted. He also found the money missing from his bundee pocket. His two friends and his mistress left Bombay for Kolaba at 9 o'clock that morning, and at 11 a.m. the matter was reported to the police. A servant sleeps in the same house.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, Mr. Lovat Fraser delivered an interesting lecture entitled "Forty Minutes in China," at the residence of Mrs. W. C. Hughes, Malabar Hill, last evening. There was a large attendance of European, Parsee, and other ladies. Mr. Fraser briefly described a visit to Hongkong and Canton, and spoke at some length upon Chinese marriage customs, the practice of foot-binding, and kindred topics. His address was excellently interpreted by Mr. Jagjivan Mulji Bania, B.A. At its close, Miss J. J. Jeejeebhoy proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Fraser, which was seconded by Mrs. Hussan Ali, and carried. A collection of Chinese embroideries and other articles was kindly lent by Mrs. J. R. Greaves and other ladies.

DISHONEST SERVANT AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rama Hurry and Dhondu Maruti were charged with stealing three tricycle wheels, a coir mattress, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 11, belonging to Rahimtulla Allarakhia. Complainant is a furniture merchant, having his place of business at Chukla. The first accused, Rama, had been in his employ for the past six months and worked as a blacksmith. He used almost every day to open his master's godown, which contained bicycle wheels, coir mats, boltnuts, etc. On Wednesday morning, complainant was going along Dongree Road, when he saw the second accused, Marootee, carrying three tricycle wheels. Being questioned by complainant, Marootee admitted having obtained the wheels from the first accused, Rama. Complainant then took Marootee to his godown, where he was identified by another servant as the man who occasionally visited Rama at the godown. The Magistrate convicted Rama of theft, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Marootee was found guilty of receiving stolen property, and sentenced to two months' like punishment.

A CYCLING TEACHER IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray prosecuted one Kari Nager Soma, describing himself as a cycling teacher, on a charge of stealing a lady's cycle, of the value of Rs. 75, the property of Bhicaji Framji. The complainant stated that he was a cycle and phonograph merchant and had his shop near the Gaiety Theatre. He employed the accused as a teacher in cycling on the 10th June last and dismissed him on the 10th instant. On the 12th idem, complainant found the cycle missing from his shop, but made no complaint to the police then. He reported the theft to the police on the morning of the 17th instant, and the same evening the police found the cycle with one Ramchandra, a cold-drink shopkeeper of Thakordwar Road. The latter, on being interrogated by the police, stated that accused had left the cycle with him as a security for Rs. 10 he (Ramchundra) had advanced to him. The accused in his defence said that his duty was to teach people to cycle, and for that purpose he had to take the cycle with him. On the morning of the day in question he took the cycle away for the same purpose, in the presence of the complainant. The complainant had not yet paid him his wages. The Magistrate sentenced accused to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FORGED HUNDEES CASE.

THE trial of the second of the cases connected with the extensive forgery of hundees in Bombay, amounting to Rs. 63,000, was resumed before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. The prisoners Maneklal Ghellabhoy, Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banajee, and Chotalal Harjivan were placed at the bar on charges of having, on the 13th March, and 6th and 13th April, 1899, fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine forged hundees, drawn on the firm of Ramnarayan Buldeodas, of Bombay, for Rs. 2,500, Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 2,500, respectively. They were further charged with abetting each other in the commission of the offence, which was committed in consequence of such abetment. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Hugh Sealey appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for Maneklal Ghellabhoy; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, appeared for Bapujee. Chotalal was not represented.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution. Motilal Babaji, a resident of Tullegaon, said he had let his house to Maneklal Ghellabdoy there. Chandoomull Motichand lived there, and prisoner Maneklal used to visit him for an hour or two. Maneklal lived in another house at Tullegaon. Rent was due to witness, and he had addressed two notices in respect of it to Maneklal in Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young: Maneklal has not been up in Tullegaon, for over a year. He took the house from 1st June 1897 for a period of five months.

Nurbheshanker Ghellabhoy, the moonim of Meghjee Parmanand, said he knew prisoner Maneklal, who had dealings with his master. He owed the firm a sum of about Rs. 3,700; and on the 1st January 1899, paid Rs. 400 on account of interest. For two years he had paid nothing on account of the debt.

To Mr. Young: I cannot say whether the transactions were mutual without referring to the books, which are not here.

Damjee Lakhmichand said he knew Maneklal, who had money dealings with him. On the 9th April, he paid witness Rs. 5,000, on the 12th April Rs. 4,000, and on the 28th April Rs. 1,000. On the latter date, he also made over to witness fourteen gold ornaments which were kept in a brass box. On the 30th April, he made a further payment of Rs. 1,000, making in all Rs. 11,000. Rs. 2,000 out of the above were paid in respect of a debt due to witness and the rest, that is, Rs. 9,000, and the box of ornaments were given in connection with prisoner's betrothal to a relation of the witness. Witness made over the monies and the ornaments to Inspector Sloane.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young: I am an opium farmer. I heard recently that Maneklal had an opium-shop in opposition to Virji Cana. Maneklal's father was a respectable man.

Goverdhun Gopal said he was a goldsmith and knew prisoner Maneklal, who paid him Rs. 1,512 on the 12th December last. A sum of Rs. 200 was paid on the 31st December. Some of these monies were paid as deposits, and others for the redemption of ornaments pledged by the accused. On the 17th January a sum of Rs. 500 was paid as deposit. On the 19th April 1899, witness pledged some ornaments with Maneklal and borrowed Rs. 3,000 of him. Witness afterwards saw the ornaments with the police in connection with this case. Jivan was Maneklal's servant, and used to accompany Maneklal to witness's shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young: The transactions with Maneklal were mutual. I pledged some ornaments with him. Maneklal opened an opium shop after I left for my native country. Maneklal got Jivan to write an entry with respect to the Rs. 3,000. I was not arrested in connection with this case. Mr. Sloane came to my country. I went to Ahmedabad. Mr. Sloan also came there by the same train. I came to Bombay from Ahmedabad in the same train with Mr. Sloane.

Hemraj Ramji said he had a house in Hooli Chuckla Fort, and knew the prisoner Chotalal, who hired a room in his house on the 12th January 1899, in the name of Maganlal Kevalram, at the rate of Rs. 12 per month. Witness was then living outside Bombay.

Allisaheb Husain Saheb said he kept an embroiderer's shop in Bhendy Bazar, and knew accused Maneklal, who lived above his shop. Witness used to see accused Bapuji coming to Maneklal. He used to see him going up or going down with Maneklal. That was six or seven months ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young: I used to see another man with Maneklal, but I don't know if his name was Jivan. Maneklal's paternal uncle used to live with him and lives there still.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson: I was asked by Mr. Sloane whether I knew those people. There was a great uproar in connection with this case. Mr. Sloane asked me if I had seen a Parsee visiting Maneklal; and I answered in the affirmative. I have two shops and mostly attend the other shop.

To Mr. Anderson: I was summoned to, but not examined at the Police Court. This man (Jivan) was known as Maneklal's servant.

Mr. Anderson here closed the case for the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE.

Maneklal said: I know nothing about this offence. It has been got up, through spite and enmity.

Bapujee said: On the 4th May last, I went to the Crawford Market to purchase boots. On my way to the Picquet Road, I met Virjee Cana in a victoria. He said he had been looking out for me for a month; and I arranged to see him the next morning. A Mahomedan came running after me and took me to Mr. Sloane at the chowkey. Virji Cana came there afterwards and told me he had some business of very great importance. He said a Bania had set up a rival shop against him, causing him a loss of Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 a day. I refused to give evidence as he wished me to do. Virji at first threatened and afterwards coaxed me. Mr. Sloane did the same, saying Virji would reward me for my assistance. I refused any reward. Virji would not allow me to go and said he would ruin me. I refused to do what he asked me to do. Virji and Mr. Sloane said they would accuse me of fabricating certain Marwaree papers unless I agreed to do what they wished. They said they would get me sentenced for seven years. I refused to follow their suggestion and told them to do their worst. The fat jemadar who was examined yesterday also told me to do as I was asked; but I refused to do so. They asked me to sign certain papers, and said that if I did so, I would be allowed to go home. I refused to sign the papers. Four victorias were brought, and we drove to my bungalow at Gowalia Tank. I pointed out my room to Mr. Sloane. He took the key of my room, and opened my room. As one enters my room, there is a canvass screen which prevents any one from seeing into it. Mr. Sloane entered the room alone, remained there about five minutes, and placed papers in different parts of the room. I raised an outcry and my relatives rushed up. The havildar told them not to interfere; and they went downstairs. I forced my way into the room and saw Mr. Sloane placing papers there. The room was then locked. A "panch" was brought, and to them Mr. Sloane showed the papers he had placed there. Not a single paper of my own was found there. The room was again locked, and I was taken to the Picquet Road chowkey. Mr. Sloane and Mohanlal Kisonlal were all night examining the papers which Mr. Sloane had produced. Next day my room was again searched, and some pens, pencils, &c., were removed by the police. I was then placed before the magistrate.

Chotalal said: It was about the 5th or 6th January that I left the plague hospital. Next day I went to my temple. On the way I met Jivan, and went to his house, where I had some tea. I went to the house the following day. Jivan asked me if I would consent to serve under him; and I agreed to do so at Rs. 25 a month. By his direction I hired a place in Hooli Chuckla, Fort, and paid the rent. The place was rented in the name of Magan Kevai by Jivan's direction. Some furniture was brought and placed in the shop. It was arranged like a *pehdi*; and a ghattee servant was engaged for the shop. Jivan said he would carry on business with Karachi. Telegrams and hundees were received at the shop. I cashed the hundees and paid the money to Jivan. I afterwards got a fortnight's leave and went to my native country. I afterwards went to Ahmedabad, whence I returned to Bombay on receiving an urgent telegram from Jivan. He gave me the key and told me to open the shop, here he gave me a hundee for Rs. 10,000 and told me to recover the amount the following day. Jivan accompanied me, and stood at some distance in the street. There was some altercation between me and Rughunathdas at the shop of Ramnarayen Buldeodas. Some days afterwards Jivan gave me four hundees for Rs. 10,000 in all, which I took to the shop in Hooli Chuckla. In the afternoon a Pardesee came and paid Rs. 10,000 for the four hundees. Jivan was there, and he afterwards took the money away. I closed the shop and went home in the evening. On the following day, Jivan said he was going to his native country. He told me to vacate that place and hire another. I hired another place at Old Modykhana, to which I removed the furniture. This latter shop was carried on in the name of Nursey Mooljee. The books and papers of the old shop were handed over to Jivan, and I left for my native place. Jivan paid me my salary. Mr. Sloane came to me at Ahmedabad with three or four persons. By Jivan's direction, who assured me of my safety, I made a statement to Mr. Sloane as he wished me to do. Mr. Sloane and others examined my books and papers. By Mr. Sloane's direction, I came to Bombay to give evidence. Ornaments were removed from the person of my wife. I did not know anything about these hundees. Jivan was my employer and I followed his directions I did not know that the hundees were forged.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION SUMMED UP.

Mr. Anderson then summed up the evidence for the prosecution. He referred to the three hundees for Rs. 2,500, Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 2,500, which were the subject of the charge. Several other hundees had been cashed by Ramnarayan Buldeodas, but the prosecution were confined by law three of them in this case. The prosecution alleged that a conspiracy had been entered into by the accused and other persons, and that these hundees had been forged for the purposes of the conspiracy. Three bogus firms were set up, who presented the forged hundees and received payments for them. In this way thirteen forged hundees were passed between December 1898 and April 1899 to the aggregate amount of Rs. 63,000. The accused were charged with putting forward the forged hundees and aiding and abetting each other and the other conspirators. Knowing the fraud, the accused acted dishonetly in furthering the objects of the conspiracy. The prosecution had proved up to the hilt that the whole thirteen were forged hundees. But the prosecution had gone further and proved who forged them, and under what circumstances they were forged. They were forged at any rate to the knowledge of accused Nos. 1 and 2. Mohunlal and Jivan had proved the case for the prosecution, Jivan was the servant of Maneklal, and he had described the ramifications of the conspiracy. Mohanlal and Jivan were no doubt accomplices, perhaps, Chandoomull to a lesser extent; and the jury would receive their evidence with care. These three persons gave the story; but there was a mass of documentary and oral evidence, independent evidence, which proved their story up to the hilt.

Mr. Anderson, continuing, said that in regard to the three accomplices Jiwan was granted a pardon on the condition of his telling the whole truth, and it would be for them to judge from his demeanour whether he had told them what he actually did in regard to his transactions. Chandoomul, the other accomplice, was before them, and they had to judge of the way in which he had given his evidence. Then there was the *munim* Mohanlal who was tendered by him for cross-examination.

His Lordship said that Chandoomal's evidence was not read before the jury, and he would allow Mr. Young to refer to such parts of it as referred to his client.

Mr. Robertson said that he would have to refer to such parts of it as referred to the second accused.

Mr. Anderson said that in that case he would read the whole of the deposition taken down in the Lower Court.

Mr. Anderson read the deposition and said that Mohanlal's story was that he had deposed to what he was told to say by the police. If his story was true the police would never have put into his mouth to speak of the 15 per cent. of the loot which he said was to go to the police officials. Coming to the corroborative documentary evidence the learned counsel said that if they were satisfied that the documents were found in Bapuji's room, there could be no doubt left that the documents were forged. It might be suggested that Mr. Sloan had put the documents in Bapuji's room. That was a very marvellous proposition and a very serious allegation against the police. If that proposition was true it was very difficult for them to believe that Mr. Sloan should have fabricated the two English letters and put them in Bapujee's room. A genuine hundee was also found from Bapujee's room which ought to have been in Ramnarayan's firm. In respect of that hundee the prosecution suggested that it was given to Bapuji by Mohanlal for the purpose forging the other hundees. Of the thirteen forged hundees nearly all had been traced to the room of Bapuji, and unless they accepted that the whole of the documents were put there by Mr. Sloan, it was conclusive that they were forged by Bapuji in conjunction with the first accused and Mohanlal, the munim. The Talegaum letters conclusively corroborated Jiwan and Chandoomal in several particulars. Three bogus firms were opened for the purpose of receiving payments of the forged hundees. It would be contended that Jiwan was the man who had everything to do with those firms, and the first accused had nothing to do with them, but they had the evidence in some way connecting him with those firms. They had also to consider the pecuniary circumstances of the first accused at that time and his unaccountably coming into possession of a very large sum of money. In one month alone the first accused had paid Rs. 11,000 to Damji Lakhmichand. Coming to the third prisoner Mr. Anderson said that Chotalal's defence was that he was the servant of Jiwan and that he did not know that the hundees were forged documents. It was for them to consider whether the accused had or had not the knowledge of the documents being forged. If they had any doubt in their mind as to the guilty knowledge of the accused they must give him the benefit of the doubt.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Young, in addressing the jury for the defence, said they had to consider two main questions in the case, namely, whether the documents were forged and whether Maneklal had a hand in the forging of the hundees. The story told by Mohanlal on the one hand and that told by Jiwan and Chotalal on the other were wholly inconsistent and did not coincide with each other. Mohanlal had made two statements, one in the Police Court when he had something to gain, and the other in this Court when he had nothing to gain and was convicted and sentenced, and it was for them to see which of the statements bore the mark of truth. Jiwan and Chandoomul were accomplices and their evidence they should take into consideration with the utmost caution. Jiwan was granted a pardon on the condition of his telling the whole truth, but when he came to what incriminated him he always tried to go out of it by saying that he did not know that the hundees were forged. In regard to the thirteen forged hundees the evidence on behalf of the prosecution consisted of the three servants of the firm of Ramnarayan, and it was a very wonderful coincidence that they all should have seen Maneklal when they went to pay the amount on the hundees. It was said that Maneklal was a shrewd man who kept himself in the back-ground and yet it was strange to see that he was foolish enough to have been seen by the three servants on each occasion of their going to pay the amount of the hundees. There was nothing to connect Maneklal with the three bogus firms where the amount of the hundees were paid except the incident of a box which was a common wooden box as Mr. Sloan had admitted. The man who came forward to say that it was the box of the first accused had some grugde to pay.

Mr. Robertson, in addressing the jury on behalf of the second accused, said that a large number of witnesses had been examined, but apart from the evidence of the police there was no evidence against the second accused to convict him of the crime with which he stood charged. The grater portion of the evidence against the second accused was the evidence of accomplices, and it would be most dangerous for them to convict the accused on the testimony of an accomplice. There was no doubt that there was a hand behind the scene tutoring and concocting, and Chandoomull was introduced in the scene subsequently. Bapuji was a prisoner in the dock when Chandoomull had said nothing against him. He would suggest that two persons were subsequently introduced.

His Lordship said that Mr. Robertson had no right to suggest anything to the jury which was not in evidence.

Mr. Robertson said he would not suggest to the jury anything which did not form a bases of the suggestion on the evidence. Mr. Robertson, continuing said that two persons were prepared to say against the prisoner. Except the evidence of Mohanlal who was convicted, and Jiwan, who was granted a pardon, there was no evidence against the prisoner except the search the police had made. In the police Court Chandoomull had stated that he had seen Bapuji with the first accused only on one occasion, and in this Court he had stated that Bapuji was seen with his master on more than five occasions, and on every occasion he saw him he had some hundees with him. It was not suggested that the fraud was going on before December. It was suggested that the first accused was the arch conspirator, but there was nothing to show why he should take Jiwan with him to explain to Bapuji what he himself could have very easily done. Jiwan's story was that a man not acquainted with Marathi was able to forge Marwari hundees and he had told them what part he had taken in those transactions. In most of the hundees there were words and figures, and the prosecution had failed to show how Bapuji, who was not acquainted with Marwari characters, was able to write them when materials in regard to them were not supplied to him. Mr. Bapuji Dinanath had suggested that everything was easy after a certain amount of practice with a glass frame. That may be so, but they had to bear in mind that no frame was found when the search was made. If the hundees were forged, as Mr. Bapuji suggested, they must have been done by some other hand. Jiwan, the learned counsel said, was contradicted by Chandoomul in regard to Bapujee's visits to the first accused.

At 5 p.m. his Lordship suggested an adjournment. Some of the jurors were in favour of sitting till a late hour and finishing the case but as one of the jurors was ill his Lordship adjourned the sessions till to-day.

ON the recommendation of the Zamindars and Jaghirdars in Sind, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor General-in-Council under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mir Alahbakshkhan valad Mir Alibakshkhan, Shahwani Talpur, to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on he wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 11th July:—

Submitted trustees' resolution dated 9th May 1899, consenting to the services of Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Assistant Secretary, being lent to the Bombay Improvement Trust for a further period of three months only. Read letter from the chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, dated 5th July 1899, saying that the Board, at their meeting on the 3rd idem, were pleased, subject to the consent of the Port Trustees and to the approval of Government, to decide on appointing Mr. Shilstone permanently as Secretary and Chief Accountant of that Board and expressing the hope that the Port Trustees will consent to the proposed transfer. Submitted note by the secretary, dated 6th July 1899. Read the proceedings of the Establishment Committee, recommending that the trustees should give their consent to Mr. Shilstone's transfer, and that Messrs. Hart and Hanson be confirmed in the appointments of assistant secretary and chief audit clerk.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Establishment Committee are approved and sanctioned.

PROPOSED LOAN.

Submitted the following proceedings of the meeting of the Finance Committee, held on the 10th July 1899, to consider questions regarding the proposed loan of Rs. 35 lakhs:—The minutes underlying Circular No. 70, dated 10th June 1899, were read, and the following proposals were made by the chairman:—(*a*) that tenders should be publicly asked for as soon as possible for the Loan of Rs. 35 lakhs sanctioned in Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 104, dated 25th May 1899; (*b*) that the forms of notification as modified be approved; (*c*) that the time and date for the receipt of tenders be fixed at one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on Monday, 21st August 1899, and that the balances of amounts tendered shall be paid on or before Saturday, 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue; (*d*) that payments of interest be made half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August; this will necessitate the payment for the broken period from 16th September 1899 to 31st January 1900; (*e*) the monies on account of this Loan to be paid to the credit of the Trustees into the Bank of Bombay; receipts to be issued by the Bank; and a separate Loan account to be kept; (*f*) the tenders should be opened in presence of the chairman and the results be submitted to the Finance Committee, who will submit their recommendations for sanction at the meeting of the Trustees to be held on Tuesday, 22nd August 1899.

Resolution.—Approved.

Read circular dated 3rd July 1899, and the minutes thereon:—It is proposed to recommend the Board to approve the proposals made by the chairman including the suggestion to invest a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs in the proposed loan. The following clause drafted by the solicitor for inclusion in the notifications to the public may be recommended;—"As a condition to the issue of this loan the Board reserve and set apart from the debentures, under section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act, debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders."

Resolution.—Approved.

Note.—The approval was unanimous.

Resolution.—The report of the Finance Committee, dated 10th July 1899, is adopted. The full amount of the Cash Balances remaining to be invested as shown in Column 10, statement M, or in round figures Rs. 6,30,500, plus Rs 4,69,500, to be taken from the present investments in Government Paper required to make up the sum of Rs. 11,00,000 (eleven lakhs) should be reserved for investment in the proposed loan, as recomended by the Finance Committee.

WHARF PAVING.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 22nd June 1899, requesting sanction to commence the work of paving the wharves at A and B berths, Prince's Dock, and Nos. 11 and 16 Victoria Dock. Submitted plan No. 5066 L1 together with a detailed estimate of the proposed work amounting to Rs. 24,744. Submitted reports from the Docks Superintendent, Nos. 3965 and 4148, dated 29th June and 4th July 1899, respectively.

Resolution.—The estimates for paving the wharves A and B, amounting to Rs. 12,785, are sanctioned; those for wharves Nos. 11 and 16 were sanctioned, vide T. R. No. 247, dated 2nd August 1898. These works may now be undertaken, and carried out in the order most convenient to the working of the Docks.

REFUNDS AND REMISSIONS.

Read letter enclosing a bill for Rs. 417-9-6 paid on account of bonded warehouse charges on 233 cases brandy landed in 1895, and requesting that a portion of the charge may be refunded. Read report from the traffic manager, No. 18—1206, dated 1st July 1899, saying that the cases of brandy were bonded under the Customs Act as follows:—50 cases on 5th November 1895, 29 cases on 4th November 1895, 99 cases on 11th December 1895, 55 cases on 13th February 1896—233, that the amount of rent in the bill, viz., Rs. 410-5-0, looks heavy in the lump, but that it has to be considered that the consignments have had storage accommodation for over 3½ years; that the actual rate of rent, 2 pies per case per week, equal to annas 8 2-3 per year, is very moderate; and that it does not seem that any claim for a refund has been made out.

Submitted note by the secretary, dated 4th July 1899. Read the proceedings of the Bunders Committee.

Resolution.—The trustees regret that they can see no grounds for making a remission in this case,

Read letter dated 22nd June 1899, requesting that some reduction be made in the amount of warehouse rent due on 9 cases, glassware, warehoused in September 1896, observing that the rent for each case amounts to nearly Rs. 9, when the value of each case is at present only Rs. 15. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, No. 18—1223, dated 5th July 1899, forwarding a copy of the warehouse superintendent's report on the subject, saying that the packages referred to have been nearly three years in the warehouse and are liable to warehouse charges amounting to Rs. 77-5-6; that the rate of rent incurred, viz, 1 pie per cubic foot per week, is not excessive; and that in his opinion no claim for refund has been made out. Submitted report from the warehouse superintendent, dated 3rd July 1899.

Resolution.—The Trustees regret that they cannot allow any reduction of rent in this case.

7. Read letter from the traffic manager, No. 7-1 176, dated 29th June 1899, saying that three consignments, one consisting of 30 bundles mother-o'-pearl shells, the other two consisting of 30 bundles mother-o'-pearl shells and 5 bundles old brass and copper pots, were landed on the 16th August 1898, ex s.s. Cashmere, at Carnac Bunder; that clearance at the time could not be effected, however, owing to attachments by the High Court, the result of a suit for salvage filed by the Bombay Persian Steam Navigation Company and others against the owners of the s. s. Cashmere; that the court proceedings delayed clearance until the 17th June 1899; in consequence of which the goods became liable to very heavy extra fees, as follows:—30 bundles mother-o'-pearl shells Rs. 322-8-0, 30 bundles mother-o'-pearl Rs. 306-8-0, 5 bundles old brass and copper pots Rs. 20-11-6, and recommending that, as a special case, the charge of extra fees, which is excessive and incurred through no fault of the consignees, be commuted into ground rent at Rs. 30 per stick per month, which will mean that the charges be reduced as follows:—Ground rent on A.A.G. 30 bundles mother-o'-pearl shells, 100 sq. ft., for 258 days, at Rs. 30 per stick per month Rs. 52-0-0, ground rent on A.G.A. 30 bundles mother-o'-pearl shells, 100 sq. ft., for 258 days, at Rs. 30 per stick per month Rs. 52-0-0, ground rent on C.C.D. 5 bundles old brass and copper pots for 234 days, at Rs. 30 per stick per month Rs. 15-0-0, indicating a refund of Rs. 270-8-0 and Rs. 260-1-6. Submitted correspondence between the traffic manager and the consignees on the subject. Read the proceedings of the Bunders Committee.

Resolution.—As a special case the trustees are pleased to commute the charge for extra fees into ground rent, at Rs. 30 per stick per month, subject to the sanction of Government.

Read letter from the traffic manager, dated 24th June, 1899, forwarding one from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, asking that ground rent, instead of extra fees, should be charged on a consignment of furniture; recommending that the charges for extra fees be commuted into ground rent at Rs. 30 per stick per month. Submitted letter from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, dated 8th June 1899, addressed to the traffic manager.

Resolution.—The trustees regret that they are unable to commute or reduce the charges.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 7th July 1899.	Total from 1st April to 7th July 1899.	For week ending 7th July 1898.	Total from 1st April to 7th July 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	12	257	17	301
Do. do. out of	16	273	21	309
Do. transported	12	199	11	270
Do. attended to	...	17	1	40
Do. warped	2	22	1	23

FROM the 8th to the 14th instant, 2 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 230 Hindus, 31 Mahomedans and 1 other died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 284; the death-rate being 32·6, and the mean for the ten previous years being 37·9. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague nil, cholera nil, small-pox 2, measles 4, fevers 64, dysentery 35, diarrhœa 9, and other causes 170.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. Working Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.
LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.
DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.
PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards, from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE............Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

There were Rs. 27,70,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted to Calcutta yesterday in London, Rs. 2,80,000 to Bombay, Rs. 14,10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d., at which rate 24 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. Rs. 3,90,000 of Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 1,50,000 to Bombay, at 1s. 4d., 24 per cent. of the tenders there at being accepted. An extra allotment of Bills was made on Madras, at 1s. 4d., amounting to Rs. 20,000. It was announced that Rs. 40,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d.

An advance of 5-8 per cent. in Consols yesterday brought up the price to 107 1-8. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent. to 101; and Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 112 1-2; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-8 per cent. to £66 7-8. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 5-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 7-8 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 27 5-8d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was 1-8 cent higher in value at 60 3-8 cent per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·87 1-2 dollars. Some £175,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

For No. 1 Club Wheat the quotation was 295 per 492 lbs., June-July shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; for White Delhi Wheat, 28 1-2s. per 492 lbs., June-July shipment, to Hull; for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed, 37 1-4s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market quiet but steady in tone.

Spot prices were unchanged all round in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday; and American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 19-64d. for July and 3 1-4d. for November-December. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent in New York yesterday, to 6 1-4 cents, per lb.; Futures were 9 points higher both for September and December, at 5·62 and 5·38 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

The local Cotton Market is quiet but steady in tone. There were no purchases reported on account of shippers, but the mills bought 2,150 bales. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 161 per candy was quoted; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 130; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 138.

Wheat and Seeds continue quiet and unchanged.

In the southern districts of this Presidency, as advised by the telegraphic reports to hand this morning, there was no rain since the beginning of the week, beyond 12 cents at Hubli; while in the northern portion, Jalgaon received 75 cents, Khamgaon 20 cents, and Amraoti 5 cents. Rains is much needed throughout the area.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,021	bales.
Wheat	12,945	cwts.
Linseed	3,173	"
Rapeseed	7,998	"
Poppyseed	550	"
Castorseed	2,564	"
Rice	4,266	"

Freights.—Some relets were done to-day at 11s. per ton, for Dunkirk; and a little business was reported for Antwerp at 17s. 6d.

Money.—The directors of the Bank of Bombay at their meeting this afternoon reduced the bank's rate by one per cent, making it now stand at 4 per cent.

Exchange.—Rates have to-day maintained their level of yesterday, 1s. 3 31-32d. being quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The decline in quotations from the higher level at which they stood at the opening of the week, is most probably due to the uncertainty felt as to the future course exchange will take, in view of the unsettled opinion as to whether the rupee should be a 1s. 4d. one. There has not been much business reported to-day; Bank Wire was done to some extent, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·70	"

Government Paper.—The market is steady at 100 13-16 both for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

Shares are neglected. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2 1-2, to Rs. 1,300 per share.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 15th July, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	24,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 27,58,099 15 10 }	42,57,921	4	2
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 14,99,821 4 4 }			
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	269,30,930	15	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	20,950	7	6
Total	396,09,802	11	5
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	83,70,018	12	0
Other authorised Investments	8,17,776	13	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	44,47,577	15	3
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	43,53,445	4	4
Bills discounted and purchased	64,92,180	12	4
Balances with other Banks	10,76,957	14	3
Bullion	2,804	15	3
Dead stock	8,98,239	3	7
Stamps	11,109	15	4
Sundries	1,61,909	8	2
	268,31,991	1	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	127,77,811	9	11
Total	396,09,802	11	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line s s Lindenfels, 1,862 tons, Captain G Keneweg, cleared yesterday for Karachi, Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line s s Stanley Hall, 3,660 tons, Captain C Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (24th June), with a general cargo, and 7 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s Kilwa, 992 tons, Captain J. M. Tyrell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 35 cases opium, and Surgeon George, I. M. S., and 37 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperator, Captain G. Klausberger, arrived yesterday, morning from Trieste with the following passengers.—Mr. S. N. Haldar, Mr. R. Charterje, Mr. G. Reuther, Mr. Visram, Mr. Ginwalla and Mr. P. Raj Chanchurry.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Imperator s	Klausberger.	Trieste, July 3.
	Stanley Hall s	Browne	Liverpool, June 24.
	Kilwa s	Tyrell	Busreh, July 8.
	Monarch s	Murray	Calcutta, June 23.
	Lawada s	Clarke	Zanzibar, &c.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Pemba s	Martyr	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Lindenfels, Captain Keneweg, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Lawada, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Imperator, for Trieste, &c.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 20th July, 1899.

There will be shooting on the Rifle Range, Colaba, on Saturday afternoon the 22nd instant, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 21st July, 1899.

1. N. C. Officers desirous of attending afternoon drills with the Royal Artillery at Colaba as a preparation for passing proficiency examinations should send their names to Head-quarters.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Cricket Club—A Concert will take place at the Club on Saturday 22nd instant, commencing at 9 p.m.
Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary and Cricket Club Members.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—July 12, at Sheikhbudin, the wife of H A Anderson, I C S, of a son.
TOUSSAINT—July 10, at Thayetmyo, the wife of C L Toussaint, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1899.

The lecture delivered last month before the Royal Society by M. Haffkine, throws a useful light on the important problem of protecting the community from epidemics due to the action of microbes. Turkish physicians first turned to practical account the observation that individuals who have been attacked by certain diseases possess immunity against their recurrence. They were the first to inoculate for small-pox, and their example was followed by the medical practitioners of Europe, until the experiments of Jenner showed that the same effect could be produced by the vaccine taken from the cow. Pasteur carried the principle much further, and created artificial immunity against various diseases by cultivation of their virus, rendered harmless. M. Haffkine, one of his pupils, gave special attention to the elaboration of a vaccine to give immunity against cholera. At the instance of Lord Dufferin, he was appointed Bacteriological Research Officer to the Government of India, and his system achieved a notable degree of success in combating serious outbreaks of cholera in Bengal and Assam. While engaged in this work the outbreak of plague in Bombay, in 1896, transferred his activity to this city. He determined to work out a system of prophylactic treatment which would protect the inoculated against an attack, and further, mitigate the virulence of the disease if an attack supervened. Although the vaccination against cholera had undoubtedly conferred in most cases an immunity against attack, it did not in any way mitigate the severity of an attack when it occurred. In the course of experiments carried out by Dr. W. J. Simpson and M. Haffkine in the cholera-stricken suburbs of Calcutta, it was established that for a period of four days after inoculation cases continued to occur, and that then for 416 days—about fourteen months—there was only one death. After the 421st day six cases occurred amongst those who had been treated. But in Calcutta and also in Burma the proportion of deaths to cases was not affected by the treatment.

When disease is set up by what is called pathogenetic or disease-bearing bacteria, there are two different elements to be considered—the microbe itself and the toxin or poison which it generates. The microbe when cultivated in a suitable liquid medium multiplies itself with extraordinary rapidity—as it does in the animal body,—and in doing so gives out the toxin. The two elements can be separated by filtration. The life of the microbe can be destroyed by heat or by other means, and then, of course, it has no power of reproducing itself when injected into animal tissue. Repeated injections of the toxin, or perhaps a strong dose of it at once, renders it impossible for the living microbe to exist in the system so protected. That, at all events, seems to be an ascertained result. But a given virus varies in its effect according to the modification to which it has been subjected, and it acts differently on different animals. If a monkey, a rat, or a guinea-pig be pricked with a needle that has been dipped in plague virus, fatal disease will probably be contracted. A large dose of the same plague virus injected into the horse does not produce plague. The horse is immune against that disease. But if the living microbe be destroyed, the virus may then be injected into the monkey or other animals just mentioned without any injurious effect. But if it be injected into the horse, there is an almost immediate attack of fever, nearly as brisk as if the virus were living, and at the seat of inoculation a tumour is produced which may lead to the mortification of the tissue. It is the same with the rabbit; the injection brings on fever, and a hard tumour follows. With some animals a temporary immunity is created by the sterilised virus, but it disappears in a few days. Other animals again seem to become more susceptible to the disease after inoculation. Happily there are still others, including man, which acquire an immunity lasting an appreciable time. The certificates of inoculation accepted by the Government plague authorities are valid for six months. All these varying results can be produced by one and the same virus. The variations can be increased indefinitely by modifications in the virus. M. Haffkine was greatly struck by the astonishing divergence in the results obtained by cholera vaccination, which had no influence on the case mortality, and that by vaccination for small-pox, which greatly reduces not only the number of attacks, but also the case mortality. It is clear that prophylactic treatment may be directed either towards the reduction of the number of attacks, leaving the fatality of the disease unchecked, or towards the mitigating of the character of the disease and the reduction of the case mortality in those attacked, or to both combined. This double result M. Haffkine resolved to obtain by treating the system with a combination of sterilised microbes and concentrated toxins produced by the microbes while living. The plague prophylactic is the result of experiments carried out in accordance with that order of ideas. The elaboration of the serum requires a period of over six weeks, and then it is found to confer a considerable power of resistance to plague. In the first instance, it was tried on rabbits, which when thus protected were found to be immune to heavy doses of plague. It was next tried on M. Haffkine himself, the officers of the Laboratory, the Principal and Professors of the Grant Medical College, a considerable number of the leading European and Native gentlemen of Bombay, and their wives and families. When the plague broke out in the House of Correction, Byculla, the prisoners were given the option of inoculation, and nearly half of them submitted to the process. Among the uninoculated there were twelve cases and six deaths. Among the inoculated there were two cases, both of which recovered. In the Umarkhadi Jail, cases continued to occur for thirty days. Amongst a small number of uninoculated there were ten cases, six fatal; amongst the far larger number of inoculated, there were three cases, all of which recovered. Subsequent experiments, on a far larger scale, gave even more striking results.

Before concluding his comprehensive lecture M. Haffkine dwelt on the importance of encouraging inoculation against typhoid or enteric fever, not only amongst the troops in India, but amongst the white men in all tropical countries, who are threatened by typhoid as natives are by cholera. The typhoid bacillus is far more tenacious and far more difficult to deal with than even those of cholera or plague. It lives and multiplies outside as well as inside the bodies of animals. There are two classes of bacteria—the parasitic, which can only exist in the animal organism which it infests, and the saprophytic, which finds its pabulum also in the organic refuse in the neighbourhood of dwellings. Diseases produced by microbes of the first class can only be conveyed from the sick to the healthy by actual contact, and are therefore called contagious. The bacteria of the second class are infectious, and may be conveyed from the sufferers by air, water, contaminated food, or clothing. Typhoid is much less restricted by climatic or geographical conditions than cholera. Outside the localities where it is endemic, a visitation lasts for only a few weeks. It seldom visits the same barrack more than once in five years, sometimes only once in ten. A temporary evacuation of the barrack or cantonment suffices to get rid of it. But the typhoid microbe haunts an infected locality for years, and occasionally nothing but complete desertion of a station puts an end to an outbreak. The infection of cholera seems to be practically confined to the water-supply, but no improvement under that head banishes typhoid. Fortunately Natives are supposed to be immune to enteric, which is so fatal to Europeans. The conclusion is that for typhoid, as well as for cholera and plague, the ordinary sanitary measures for circumscribing their prevalence by isolating and destroying the *foci* of infection must be supplemented by prophylactic treatment. In M. Haffkine's view it is quite possible that science will eventually provide a means of protecting every animal from disease, but we must not expect that the same remedy will produce immunity in every species of animal, or protect any one species against every disease. Meanwhile the Bombay Research Laboratory is studying certain points especially connected with the plague prophylactic. Investigation is directed to the different constituents of the plague serum, to ascertain which of them produce definite and beneficial results. The mitigation of the symptoms following inoculation is another object of considerable practical importance, so that the method may be more really popularised. The curative treatment of plague, and the life history of the plague microbe in nature are important problems, which it is satisfactory to know are in such competent hands.

The motor-car has not yet "caught on" in India, but in Europe it is becoming quite the correct thing to possess one. Such possession stamps the proprietor as either a wealthy aristocrat or an impudent adventurer, whilst out here we suppose the only persons likely to indulge in such expensive playthings, besides rajas, would be merchant princes or successful barristers—European and Native, but native first. The European in India is more conservative than the orthodox Hindu, and welcomes innovations of all kinds just as little. The Parsees in India rode bicycles when Anglo-Indians looked down upon them and regarded "the sort of man who would ride a bicycle" with supreme contempt. We may expect to see them running motors immediately after the Paris exhibition of next year, to which everyone of them who can get leave is going. At the present moment we believe we do not understate the fact in asserting that there are not half-a-dozen motor-cars in India. One or two came through Bombay and were taken up by native princes. If we ask where are those motors now, the reply would be anything but gratifying to the makers, for the native prince is relentless when disappointed or when his ire is aroused by any ignominious contretemps. What maharaja would invest in a second motor-car which had discharged him incontinently into a ditch or shot him out against the wall of a fruit-shop? But as so few of the primitive machines ever found their way to India, it is unlikely that the experiences of their owners will prevent native magnates investing in the new and improved vehicle. The initial cost of a motor is heavy, but that would not deter the wealthy native of this country purchasing it. If he could only be sure of its keeping in order or that he might secure the services of a man to steer it and repair it in case of necessity, there is reason to believe that hundreds of machines would soon be running wherever pukka roads are found. The time is not far distant when these desiderata will be attainable. Meantime it would be well to study the pages of the London "Engineering," which compares the various makes. Our scientific contemporary does not hesitate to assert that no new motor has been introduced, the oil and gasoline engines used being simply adaptations of the Otto gas engine, whilst the electric cars show an equal absence of originality.

The fact that the problem set before the motor manufacturer was of this restricted nature has doubtless deterred many engineers from taking up the manufacture of motor-cars. No master patent being possible, it is impracticable to prevent a competitor reaping largely the fruits of any experiments made. Nevertheless, within a restricted field there is still room for considerable advances in the matter of motor-car design. For city work the electric car is likely to have the preference of purchasers, at least of the wealthier classes, being much more easily handled than those using oil or spirit, is self-starting, free from smell, and can be run at very wide ranges of speed without requiring the use of gear wheels, either for obtaining this speed, variation, or for backing. In these respects the oil and gasoline engines are not to be compared with the electric motor. But in long distance work the electric motor has no chance against the oil or gasoline, and in contests the latter invariably win. They are more easy of manipulation and in the country the odour they emit offends no one as it does in the city. But the great drawback in regard to motor-cars of all kinds is this—that they can only be employed with anything like safety in good roads. And this will prevent their import into India in anything like considerable numbers. For cross-country work the horse must continue to furnish the only means of transit. The horse, as is claimed for him, "can, at a pinch, yank a street car out of a coal cellar." A motor cannot, nor can it get out of a gulley or soft sand, so it would be useless except on the sirkar's or municipal roads. He would be a brave man who would run a motor-car from Lanowli to Khandalla, and a fool who would undertake the descent from Mahableshwar. Much has to be achieved before the motor-car could be used with real safety on the Grand Trunk Road, and we may expect many big spills in Gowalia Tank, Gibbs Road or the Ridge before motors are seen regularly bringing in residents on the hill to the Fort. At present fancy prices are asked by makers, but the exhibition will bring about both reductions and improvements. Then we may get them in India; but let those who contemplate buying, and do not mind the price, take heed what "Engineering" says on the necessity of simplifying the handling and maintenance of the machinery. The ideal motor has not yet been devised.

The mortality statistics for the past week show an improvement not only in plague, but also in the general health in the City of Bombay. Compared with last year there was a decrease of ten deaths from plague, and out of the 53 which occurred, Umarkhadi, Dongri, Market and Byculla were responsible for 23. The deaths from small-pox only number five, which is an improvement on last week's figures. The most notable statistics are in reference to remittent fever, only 32 deaths being recorded against 53 last year, and as the quinquennial record is 91, it further emphasises the improvement made. Pulmonary disease is still very prevalent, and numerous deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery still occur, while no less than 16 deaths are ascribed to measles, only a single death being due to this cause during the same period last year. The total number of deaths was 517, giving an annual mortality of 30·69. The increase of plague in the mofussil is chiefly confined to the districts of Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, and Southern Mahratta Country States. At Nasik there were 103 cases and 82 deaths, but the report states the rapidity and suddenness of the increase are fallacious, as many deaths which had previously occurred were ascribed to a severe type of fever, but which are now recognised to have been due to plague. There have been 240 deaths, as compared with 132, in Poona district, but only 45 deaths occurred in the Cantonment. The total mortality in the City, however, rose from 205 to 302. The advance in the plague statistics from Satara is chiefly due to the infection of two villages in the talukas of Patan and Karad. The disease in these places is very severe, the two villages together contributing 124 cases to the district's total of 191. The returns from Belgaum town and cantonment show that plague cases have about doubled, the numbers being 153 as against 79. Two of the cases occurred in the Native Infantry lines. In the Khanapur taluka there is the largest advance, the figures for the whole district being 338 indigenous cases with 232 deaths against 187 and 128 in the previous week. The progress in Dharwar while still evident is not so great, and although there was an excess over last week of 21 cases, there were only two additional deaths. Kaira district, which has been free from plague for three weeks, returns 13 cases and 5 deaths. The disease is about the same in Surat; and in Thana, while the number of cases has diminished, the total of deaths has gone up from 30 to 38. In Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Karachi district the reports do not give cause for alarm, and plague has not made further progress in Cutch or Rewa Kantha. A slight increase is recorded in Kanara district, but the returns from Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States are more serious. Compared with the previous week there was an increase of 86 cases and 60 deaths. The pestilence is chiefly confined to villages in Native States in the Belgaum and Dharwar circles.

The Bank of Bombay has yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

There were 4 deaths in Karachi from cholera on the 15th instant.

Mr. E. L. Cappell, I. C. S., has been appointed chairman of the Belgaum Plague Committee.

Assistant Surgeon S. F. Ghandy has been placed in charge of the Central Prison at Ahmedabad.

Captain H. N. Roome, 7th Bombay Lancers, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Collector and District Registrar, Hyderabad.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Collector and Registrar, Thana, and to be resident of the Thana Local Board.

Mr. J. A. McIver, on completion of his special duty, has been appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent and Assistant Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey.

The services of Colonel Weir, I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for employment as Principal Medical officer, Bombay and Aden districts.

His Excellency has been pleased to nominate Mir Alahbakshkhan, Shahwani Talpur, to be an additional member of the Legislative Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

The Hon'ble the Rajah of Bobbili, K.C.I.E., has contributed Rs. 2,200 towards endowing a bed in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, in the name of his great grandmother who recently died. The Rajah has already endowed the Lady Elgin and Lady Wenlock beds.

Mr. F. R. Bader, has been gazetted Lieutenant of the Sind Volunteer Rifles.

At yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation Dr. Viegas moved, according to notice, that the Corporation are strongly of opinions that the next Health Officer of the Municipality should be a first-class sanitary expert, possessing a competent knowledge of modern sanitary principles, and actual or recent practical experience as a Health Officer in a large city or county, and that he should be a qualified medical man. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inquire and inform the Corporation as to the terms on which such an expert could be secured. There was an animated debate on the motion, which was characterised by some members as entirely premature, and by others as utterly unpracticable and unbusinesslike. Mr. C. H. Setalvad moved an amendment that the president be requested to ask Government to inform the Corporation in good time if Dr. Weir was to be taken away from them. This amendment was carried by a majority of votes.

The Sultan has withdrawn the prohibition against the landing of 3rd class passengers at Gwadur and Muscat.

The total strength of the Volunteers in the Punjab on the 30th of June, was 2,575, of whom 2,298 were returned as efficient.

Dhar post will be held with a military force until the permanent garrison, etc., of the Samana Range has been finally decided.

Colonel W. Loch arrived in Khatmandu on Sunday, and took over charge of the Nepal Residency on Monday morning from Captain Armstrong.

The Maharaja of Sirohi has arrived at Simla on a fortnight's visit, accompanied by Colonel Yate, Political Agent for the Western Rajputana States.

A plague outbreak is reported in the village of Malot Saltian in the Murree tahsil 19 miles from Murree. All precautionary measures are being taken.

The recent heavy rain has caused much damage to the crops in Eastern Bengal, and the working of the telegraph wires to Burma has been seriously interfered with.

Captain Bayley present in the Foreign Office Secretariat, succeeds Colonel H. A. Vincent as Political Agent at Bikanir when the latter goes on seven months' furlough shortly.

The "Gazette of India" contains an order constituting Kurram a magisterial district, the officer on special duty being invested with the powers of a District Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

The village of Kohima in the Jullundur district has been declared free of plague. There are now only two villages which are still cordoned in the whole of the old infected areas. One of these, Dial, in the Hoshiarpur district, has been re-occupied.

The Thames Iron Company who are now constructing the Cape Central Railway, have contracted to finish the line from Haifa to Damascus, about 120 miles, crossing the Jordan by a stone bridge and skirting Lake Tiberias. The line will eventually go on to Bagdad and form part of a trunk route to India. A narrow gauge line from Beyrout already reaches Damascus.

Six sportsmen have been given leave to shoot in the Astor tahsil this year, between 1st July and 30th September, namely Colonel Aylmer and Mr. Vander Byl, 16th Lancers, Captain Pitman, 11th Hussars, Messrs. Norwood and Winwood, 5th Dragoon Guards, and Mr. P. Vander Byl. The three sportsmen who went to Astor for the first half of the season were not very successful, as they only got one moderate ibex and seven or eight red bears between them.

Mr. Louis Dane, Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, takes leave in the autumn, and may possibly not return to India. Mr. A. W. Merk acts as Chief Secretary for Mr. Dane until the spring, when he will take over charge of the Derajat Division in place of Mr. Anderson, who is then going on furlough. Mr. Tupper, the Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division, will probably succeed Mr. S. S. Thorburn as Financial Commissioner on the latter's retirement, and Colonel Montgomery will in that case succeed Mr. Tupper at Rawalpindi.

"Nature" writes:—"It is always with pleasure that we receive a new Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum, as we are sure to find therein brightly written and instructive papers on the native races of Southern India by Mr. Edgar Thurston, the Superintendent of the Museum. The most important of these little memoirs in the last issue is one on the Kadirs of the Anaimalai Hills" to which we referred a short time ago. Our contemporary adds that the Kadirs "are good representatives of the ancient population of Southern India. They have one remarkable custom which appears to be unique in the Indian Peninsula, and that is the chipping of all or of some of the incisor teeth of both jaws into the form of a sharp-pointed cone."

Additional particulars have reached us regarding the deplorable affair at Raniganj. It appears that the durwans at the Mills are all Rajputs. At the end of the fight beetween Messrs. Williams and Ironside and the durwans, which has already been described, Mr. Williams under the impression that the whole affair was over, went to the top of the engine-room and began to wash his head in a tank. While he was thus engaged, he looked round, and saw Ironside apparently in conflict with several of the durwans. Ironside was armed with a stick, and the mental comment of Williams was that Ironside was punishing them for their conduct. Suddenly he saw Ironside throw his stick away, and rush out of the building, and he was never again seen alive by European eyes.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 18 was 517, giving a death-rate of 30·69 per annum per thousand as against 33·66 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·37 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 33 died from fevers; 53, plague; 5, small-pox; 16 measles; 73, phthisis; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 91, affections of the respiratory organs; 24, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 32, still-born; 10, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 16; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 223; Hindu outcaste, 48; Musalman, 128; Parsee, 34; Jew, 11; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 4; European, 3; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 168 as against 184 the corresponding period of last year, and 276 the average over the past five years.

We are not aware of the terms of Sir Seymour King's question in regard to the Jamnagar succession, writes the "Pioneer," but there is no reason why they should have been offensive to native Princes. The points in dispute are of a politico-legal character, and nobody's honour has hitherto been brought into question. The facts were stated at length in these columns on June 3rd. The Jam of Jamnagar adopted Ranjitsinghji in 1880 and asked that he should be recognised as his heir conditionally on his having no male issue by any of his wives. This was as the agreement was stated in the original draft drawn up between Sir James Perle, the then Political Agent, and the Jam: but in the copy transmitted to the Government of India the word "Rajput" was interpolated before "wives." Subsequently a son was born by a sister of one of the three Mahomedan wives, and the question came to be whether the original draft of the deed of adoption was to be followed or the copy transmitted to the Government of India. In the end the former course was taken, and Ranjitsinghji lost his inheritance because of the omission of the word "Rajput."

To abolish or not to abolish transportation to the Andamans is an old question, writes a contemporary, but it has been revived by the Inspector-General of Prisons in Madras, who addresses himself to the problem with a vigour which at least argues conviction. In a long communication to the Madras Government he points out that the many serious objections to the transportation system urged in the report of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge in 1888 still hold good. According to Mr. Cardew the question was disposed of at the time by the decision that the lack of jail accommodation in India necessitated the maintenance of the Andamans penal settlement. Since then, he says, jail accommodation has been greatly increased, and he thinks the time has arrived for a further consideration of the matter. Mr. Cardew submits his objections to the transportation system on legal, moral, and financial grounds, and he goes fully into the subject from each standpoint. His conclusions are, that transportation is not a deterrent punishment (criminals actually preferring the islands to a central prison in India), that it creates inequalities in sentences, that its moral features will not bear looking into, and that it costs 8 1-2 lakhs a year more than would be required if all prisoners were kept in India.

The revised rules for medical examination of passengers leaving Karachi by sea, which came into force on July 14th, provide that passengers by the B. I. S. N. Company's mail steamers for Bombay leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday will be inspected as follows:—Saloon passengers at the "Bachubai EduljiDinshaw" Dispensary at 2-30 p.m.; deck passengers at the Keamari detention camp from 10 to 11 a. m.; servants of saloon passengers may go with their masters to the dispensary. Saloon and deck passengers by Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamers leaving on Tuesday, at 12 noon will be inspected at the Keamari detention camp from 10 to 11 a. m. For Saloon passengers by the Persian Gulf mail special arrangements will be made on their giving intimation to the Port Health Officer, Dr. E. McKenzie, Manora. For other steamers leaving from the "James" or "Erskine" Wharf, the examination will be held an hour before the steamer leaves, on the wharf opposite the steamer's berth. The clothes and bedding of native deck passengers leaving for ports out of India, including the Persian Gulf ports, must be disinfected. This applies to servants. Passengers proceeding to ports in British India need not have their clothes or bedding disinfected, they have only to present themselves for medical examination at the place and times noted above.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REFORMS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

EIGHT SEATS FOR UITLANDERS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Transvaal Volksraad has passed several clauses of the new Franchise Bill with slight amendments.

It is understood that the Government abolishes the dynamite monopoly, and proposes to add eight seats in the Uitlander districts.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

JULY 20.

Yesterday's note in the "Times" has produced mingled feelings in South Africa.

The moderates are satisfied with the new proposals of the Transvaal, whilst a large body of public opinion is dismayed at the acceptance by the Imperial authorities of a septennial franchise which will exclude the bulk of the leading Uitlanders who immigrated in the year 1894. The "Times" remarks that if this is so, the grant of a septennial franchise must be modified, but advises the country to await Sir Alfred Milner's opinion.

OPINION IN NATAL.

The Natal Parliament has unanimously adopted a resolution approving the Imperial policy, and affirming the principle of equal rights for Europeans in South Africa.

A CONTINGENT FROM THE MALAY STATES.

Mr. Chamberlain has cabled to the Governor of the Straits Settlements thanking him for the loyal offer of the Malay States to send 300 men for service in South Africa, and expressing the Imperial Government's appreciation of the proffered assistance.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY FOR WAR.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Hon. Mr. Russell Alger, American Secretary of State for War, has resigned in consequence of attacks upon the conduct of the campaign and the suppression of the true state of affairs in the Philippines.

ILLNESS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton is indisposed, and has been ordered abroad after the Indian Budget has been presented.

COUNTER PROPOSAL TO THE PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME.

The Victorian Government has received an offer from the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to lay a cable from South Africa to Australia free of cost to the Colonies.

The Company does not require a subsidy or any guarantee against competition, and it also offers to reduce the rate to four shillings a word and to make further reductions as the business increases.

The proposals are well received in Australia.

THE TRANSFER OF THE NIGER TERRITORY.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Niger Bill without a division.

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

With a score of 346 for seven wickets the Australians declared their second innings closed.

England put together 94 for the loss of three wickets, when time was called, and the fourth test match thus ended in a draw.

COUNTY MATCHES.

Yorkshire beat Leicestershire at Sheffield by an innings and three runs.

The match between Gloucestershire and Kent at Bristol was drawn.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left here, at 3 a.m., to-day.

FRONTIER NEWS.

BAGGAGE ATTACK BY THE WAZIRIS.

THE POLITICAL OFFICER FIRED AT, AND HIS CHUPRASSI KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Last evening or this morning, an attack was made by the Waziris on the baggage of the Political Officer at Wano and his chuprassi killed. Immediately, afterwards the Political Officer was himself fired at on the road, about a mile from Sarwekai. Eight shots were fired, but fortunately no one was hit.

The troops have gone out from Wano and Sarwekai to scour the country for the marauders.

BOMBAY PORT OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Commander R. W. Gordon, R. I. M., officiates as Assistant Port Officer of Bombay, during the absence of Commander Hewett, proceeding on leave.

ORDNANCE APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Baddeley, Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, retires with effect from the 12th August; Major Walker, Ordnance Department, joining the factory on 15th August.

THE ARMY CURRENCY BILL.

The Army Currency Bill, introduced at the last meeting of the Viceroy's Council, will probably be passed at the next meeting, in addition to the business already reported.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Colonel W. H. Lyster, of Bombay Army, now residing at Home, succeeds Colonel Tandy as Colonel on the Staff at Nusseerabad.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—

The extraordinary interest which centred in the fourth test match at Manchester, coupled with the fact that at one time England had an excellent chance of victory, increases the disappointment occasioned by the unsatisfactory ending. The weather was tropical, and enormous crowds of enthusiastic spectators attended daily. The match is memorable alike for the fine display made by the home team and the stubborn fight subsequently made by the Australians. Despite the bad start which sent four wickets down for 47, Hayward made a brilliant stand assisted by Jackson and Lilley. Brockwell and Young raised the score to 324. Hayward's 130 was perfect, not a chance being given. When the visitors went in for their first innings their failure to withstand the fast bowling of Bradley, the Kentish amateur, and Young, the Essex professional, caused much surprise. A patient 60 was put on by Noble not out, with Trumble's assistance, and saved a virtual collapse. Bradley took five wickets for 67, and Young four for 79.

THE ST. LEGER FLYING FOX.

Flying Fox is now said to be a doubtful starter for the St. Leger.

THE LATE SIR ROMESH MITTER.

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

At a meeting of members of the Vakeels' Association, High Court, held yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That the Vakeels' Association heard with feelings of deep regret the news of the death of Sir Romesh Chundra Mitter, and resolved to place on record their deep sense of the irreparable loss which the whole community has sustained by the death of the learned and successful advocate and illustrious judge, who was held in the highest esteem by all sections of the community, and that a suitable memorial be raised to his memory."

DROWNING FATALITY.

ONE BOAT DANDY DROWNED AND ANOTHER SAVED.

On Wednesday, two dandies of a boat lying in Mackinnon's Ghat simultaneously fell into the river. Constable Cox, of the Reserve Force, who was passing along the Strand Road, seeing the men unable to swim, jumped into the river, and rescued one of them, just after he had gone down the third time, and brought him ashore safely, and by means of artificial respiration brought him back to life. The second man was picked up by some other boatmen, but life was extinct. Constable Cox made an attempt to save this man also, but it proved too late, and all efforts were unsuccessful.

Constable Cox is already the possessor of the Humane Society's gold and bronze medals, besides certificates for saving life in South Africa, where he was employed in the mounted and water police force, when he saved nineteen lives from drowning.

CALCUTTA MORTALITY.

CLEAN BILL FOR PLAGUE.

Wednesday's returns for Calcutta show a clean bill of health for plague. There were fifty deaths from all causes against the quinquennial average of forty-four.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JULY 20.

There were 85 cases and 86 deaths in the City, to-day; in the Cantonment 17 cases and 13 deaths; one case in the Suburban limits; and 15 cases and 14 deaths in the District.

The total mortality has reached the high figure of 101.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

RANGOON, JULY 20.

In the outrage case, to-day, several Burmese witnesses were examined. Two of these say they saw the woman being dragged off the road by the soldiers, while she was crying for help, and they and other witnesses, who arrived later, deposed to being stoned by a large party of soldiers, none of whom could, however, be identified by them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, JULY 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Silesia, from Kobe to Bombay, sailed this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s, s. s. Laos, which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 4th instant, arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 6 a.m.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Salazie left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday the 19th inst., at midnight, and she is expected here on Monday the 24th inst., at midnight.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer R. Rubattino left Singapore for Bombay, to-day, the 20th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 7-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

ACCIDENT AT SEA.

THE steamer Monarch, of 4,770 tons, Captain G. A. Murray, bound to Hull and Hamburg, from Calcutta, with a general cargo, put into Bombay harbour, yesterday afternoon, having lost three blades of her propeller at sea. The Monarch left Calcutta on the 29th June last, and her voyage was uneventful until the tenth day at sea, when it was discovered that she had lost three blades of the propeller. As Captain Murray found it difficult to proceed to Aden on account of the head wind with only one blade, he deemed it expedient to shape his course towards Bombay, steaming with only one blade for nearly eleven hundred miles from the scene of the accident. She arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 p.m., and anchored off the Apollo Bunder. Her local agents are Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., who are making arrangements to dock her to undergo repairs.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE opening of the Oval has given a great impetus to football, and there are now two games of football going on practically every night of the week. Last Saturday, the Rovers met the R.A. on the Oval, and a very interesting game was witnessed, the Rovers running out winners by 3 to 1. The Rovers are coming on well, but sustained a great loss in Smarden getting hurt. It is to be hoped it will not prevent him turning out again this season, as the committee would find it difficult to fill his place.

On Monday, the Gymkhana Rugby Team played their first match against the Navy, and won, as was to be expected. At the same time, the play was somewhat disappointing. The heeling out was slovenly, and two or three forwards appeared to be reluctant to heel at all. The three-quarters were fair in their passing, but the defence is very weak, the tackling especially. The sailors played with the greatest keenness, but had little knowledge of the game. The three-quarters stood anyhow, and kicked indiscriminately. I understand some Gymkhana men are going to turn out and assist to coach them. With this they should improve and will do well.

X

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSED 18TH JULY.

1ST DAY, SATURDAY, 29TH JULY.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.
First Entries 5.
6 Mr J Hormusji's br aus geldg Dakin, 4 yrs, by Escutcheon—French Girl.

THE LITTLE PLATE.
First Entries 6.
7 Mr J B's b e m Lily of the Valley, 13·2

THE MIDGET PLATE.
First Entries 10.
11 Mr Hamood Aba[illegible]'s b a p, Mutlag, 13·1.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

THE OMNIUM.
First Entries 6.
7 Mr J Hormusji's br aus geldg Dakin, 4 years.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.
First Entries 11.
12 Mr Goolam Hoosein Essaji's g a p, Bismillah, 13·2 3-4
15 Mr Thomas's b a p Kilwa, 13·2 1-2.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

THE INTERNATIONAL.
First Entries 7.
8 Mr J Hormusji's br aus geldg Dakin, 4 years.

THE PADDOCK STAKE.
First Entries 8.
7 Mr J B's b e m Lily of the Valley, 13·2.

THE SCURRY.
First Entries 11.
15 Mr Yoosouff bin Ebrahim's g a p Rustum (by wire).

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, July 19.

HOLIDAYS IN KASHMIR.

A PLEASANT TRIP EASILY MANAGED.

To those, and there are many, who do not think it worth their while to go home on two months' leave or even three, Kashmir gives an excellent substitute as a health giver, and it has the advantage of being much more cheaply reached. Starting from Bombay at the end of last May the writer took his leave to Kashmir with the strict intention of loafing and having a good general "laze" round. The first part of the journey as far as Rawalpindi was dull. There is no gainsaying it, but it was not nearly as bad as one expected, and the food at all the stations where one had meals was excellent, and the heat was not unbearable. After Rawalpindi the traveller leaves railways and trains behind and takes to the tonga, not the small tonga to be had in this presidency, but large roomy vehicles taking three passengers comfortably and a huge lot of luggage, lashed most skilfully on the roof and projecting over the wheels. There is a tonga agency at Pindi, which runs the mails through into Kashmir in something like 48 hours—travelling from early morning to sunset and going at a hand gallop all the way, changing horses every six miles. The traveller can either book a seat in it at a price of forty-five rupees or, which is much more pleasant, take a tonga himself or share it with someone else. The fare in this case would be about one hundred rupees for both. This latter method enables one to take reasonable time on the road, and you can stay at whatever Dak Bungalow you wish *en route*, instead of being hurried, as you must be, by the Mail. I leave out the "ekka" or country cart as a pleasant conveyance, as they are most uncomfortable things to travel in, though they have their point in being uncommonly cheap, the hire of one being about twenty rupees as far as Baramulla.

We left Pindi at 2 o'clock one morning three days after leaving Bombay, and arrived at Murree at 8-30 a.m., distant thirty-eight miles all up hill. We left in thin Indian kit, and by the time we reached there we nearly perished with cold. We had a huge fire at the hotel and changed into English clothes. Murree looked delightfully fresh and pretty. We left again after breakfast and drove on to Kohala, where there is a very nice Dak Bungalow by the bridge, close to the Jhelum river. We found it a good plan whilst travelling by tonga to change seats at every change of horses; otherwise one is apt to become very cramped from sitting in the same position, but by changing places always, whether one felt inclined to or not, we got over this discomfort. All the way from Murree here was down hill, and the scenery very pretty. There is a holiday feeling in the air, going into Kashmir. Everyone seems bent on having a good time, and in such a good climate one's spirits naturally rise. Going at a hand gallop too, along a good road, tends to make one feel that life is worth living. After an excellent tiffin, at a very cheap rate, we drove to Dulai, arriving there at 5 p.m. This made a total of twenty-seven miles our first day. We tried fishing here with a spoon bait, but the water was too muddy on account of the rains, and we were not successful. The Dak Bungalows all along the Jhelum valley route are pretty little houses kept up by the Kashmir State, and supplied with provisions, and are wonderfully cheap and clean. Next morning after breakfast we continued our journey and had our first views of the snows. Earlier in the year, of course, there is more snow, but by the end of May it has melted away from all but the highest mountains. We passed several parties of people riding into Kashmir—another very pleasant method of travelling when time is no object, but to do this one requires one's own ponies, as the ponies to be got on the road are very indifferent at best and one would soon get tired of riding them. We stayed at Uri Dak Bungalow that night. This bungalow we thought the best on the road, situated amongst lovely surroundings and not unlike a Swiss Chalet. We had fires in the bed-rooms, and began to realize what one misses in Bombay during this time of the year. We had only a short distance to go to Baramulla, where we arrived next day for lunch.

From here we took a "dunga" (a small house boat with a sleeping, cooking, and sitting out room) and poled and rowed up to Srinagar. This we found a most delightful method of travelling and a nice change from the tonga, of which we felt we had had enough, having driven about 160 miles in one. The tonga road continues into Srinagar, a long straight road through the well-known popular avenue. From Baramulla, Srinagar can be reached by tonga in from three to four hours. By boat it takes two days. The dungas are nicely got up, and at first, before the novelty of it wears off, one feels as if one would never tire of it—constant change of scenery, and nothing to do but sit still in long chairs and watch the various other house boats and dungas passing! On one's first visit one is inclined to think that one has got to the end of the journey when at Srinagar, but it is really only the starting point from which to make tours into the happy valley. Srinagar itself is rapidly becoming a popular hill station, with its own hill station at Gulmerg, named the garden of roses. Polo, picnics, and tennis are in full swing, and it is in this way becoming spoilt in the writer's opinion. Prices of everything are going up there as elsewhere, and the short leave man is advised to leave it as soon as he gets his tents and necessaries, which can easily be obtained from either of the two agencies there. If he is bringing through a servant and cook, an advisable thing to do, they should be sent by ekka from Pindi and will probably arrive three or four days after the tonga. The time waiting for them can be profitably spent by pitching tents, overhauling camp gear, and buying tinned provisions, tea, flour, etc., prior to leaving practical civilization. The writer went up the Lidda valley from Srinagar, and he can recommend this trip into Kashmir very highly. The Sind valley has equal attractions, but is, I think, more frequented. A trip up the Lidda valley comprises travelling by house-boat or dunga, and a four to five days' march up the Lidda right up to the glaciers, past Pelgaum and Aru, and all through the scenery, meadows covered with flowers, and a sparkling clear stream in which snow trout abound, make a delightful trip and one that one never forgets. It is a country of fruit, apricots, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, cherries, plums, red and black currants, gooseberries, apples, pears, walnuts, and last, but certainly not least, mulberries, which abound everywhere.

If going up the Lidda valley it is usual to go by boat to Khanabal (Islamabad), a distance of thirty miles up stream. The boats are towed up the whole way by the boatmen, and the journey takes two days, camping the first night at D gripur and going on next day through Bijbhara, where there is a very pretty camping ground, and reaching Islamabad that evening. Coolies should be engaged here to carry the tents and baggage to Bawan or Eishmakam. The headman of the village will engage these for you at a rate of four annas a day each. All the kit to be taken should be shifted out of the dunga early the next day and placed in bundles on the bank. Each coolie will carry 40 to 50 lbs. with ease. Short pieces of rope should be included in the camp kit for lashing packages together—twelve-feet lengths of one inch rope are a handy and suitable size. The coolies should be made to fall in with their packages strapped on their backs and a list should then be made containing their names and the articles they carry. They are thoroughly trustworthy, and the headman or Lombadar will be responsible for them. It is hardly necessary to add that a coolie should be told off to attend with the tiffin basket. If the traveller prefers to ride he should make arrangements before leaving Srinagar for ponies to be sent round by road. These ponies are provided at cheap rates by the State, and are better than those picked up locally; but the walking is excellent, and it is quite cool enough during the greater part of the day. There are plenty of camping places, with abundance of water all along, and, if walking, care should be taken not to make too ambitious a programme for the first day of two. In fact, it is better to make the first day's march a very short one, say, to Bawan, so as to be able to send back for anything which may inadvertently have been left behind.

On the road to Bawan there are some very interesting old ruins at Martund which will well repay a visit. They are a little to the right of the direct road, but are easily reached from it. At Bawan, the traveller should go into the temple there and see the fish. They are there in thousands, and on a handful of boiled or parched rice being thrown in amongst them, they swarm, heaping themselves up literally out of the water on each other's backs. We camped the first night at Eishmakam under the walnut trees near the village. The headman of the village comes out to meet travellers and to attend to their wants, and as a rule brings a basket of fruit and peeled fresh walnuts as an offering of goodwill. Here fresh coolies should be engaged for the next march to Pelgaum. Pelgaum consists of about half-a-dozen huts. The camping ground is close to it, near the river, and right amongst pine trees. Many people put up a camp here for two or three months, and pass their time in walks around the neighbouring country. There is a post office, and bread and meat can be obtained. Snow trout are plentiful, and are very easy to catch. They are excellent cooked. Mushrooms abound, and can be had for the gathering. From Pelgaum we marched to Aru, the scenery getting grander as the valley became narrower. There are no provisions to be had after Pelgaum, and one should carry all one requires. We camped at Aru on the top of a small ridge near the village. It was very cold here, and we lit huge fires outside our tents. It is customary for the coolies to collect firewood at the end of a day's march after helping to put up the tents. We had to pay an extra one and a-half anna a day to each coolie after Pelgaum as "Razat" money—a kind of compensation allowance for lack of provisions,—as of course none can be obtained here. Next day we made our final march and reached the head of the valley, and camped about two miles from the glaciers. It was no good going further for camping, as after this there is no wood, and we would have had no fires. We walked to the foot of the glacier and to one of the sources of the Lidda next morning through a meadow of wild flowers, forget-me-nots, and wild geraniums, and here also we found the blue poppy—a very pretty and rare flower. One can hardly realize that the mountain one sees is all ice until one touches it to feel if it is cold. Wild flowers grow up to the very edge, and only the distant rumbling, which continually goes on, tells one that the whole glacier is slowly moving. We had no time to cross the glacier, but it is quite feasible to cross over and return to Srinagar by the Sind Valley. We contented ourselves with an exploration party one day up into the snows and getting a good view of Kolahoi, a mountain rising, I think, over 25,000 feet above sea level.

From here we returned by slow stages to Srinagar, and from there back to Bombay, after a most enjoyable trip costing very little.

W. B. H.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER OF A WOMAN.

ON Wednesday evening a woman named Dewkee, aged about twenty-five years, residing at Morland Road, died in her room, it is alleged, from the effects of the blows and kicks delivered on her body by one Bhicka Dhurmaji, a Hindu labourer. From enquiries made by the police it appears that the deceased had been for the last two years in the keeping of Bhicka, and as the latter had recently been keeping another woman named Sarji, considerable friction existed between the parties for the past one month. About 10 o'clock on the morning of the day in question, deceased woman was returning home from work, when she met Bhicka and the other woman Sarji on the Ripon Road. A quarrel ensued between the two women and abusive words were exchanged. Bhicka interfered and separated them and he and deceased returned to their room at Rajana's Chawl, Morland Road. Here the quarrel continued between Bhicka and deceased Dewkee, the cause being partly jealously and partly monetary difficulties. Bhicka, who is alleged to be a drunkard and bad tempered man, became excited and struck Dewkee with his clenched fists two blows on her abdomen and when the woman closed and struggled he kicked her twice on the same part of the body. The woman fell down, and Bhicka left the room. What happened since then no one knew, until about 2 p.m., when one Hanaji Pandoo, who also lived in the same room, returned home and found the woman Dewkee lyving dead on the floor. The matter was then reported to the police, and the man Bhicka was taken in custody.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning, regarding the death of the deceased woman Dewkee, at Morland Road. Deceased's sister Bhagi, in her evidence stated that Dewkee's husband died about five years ago and for the last two years she had been living with the accused Bhicka. They often quarrelled and witness advised deceased to leave him, but she would not listen to her. During the last Holi Holidays, Dewkee went to her village in the Poona District to attend the wedding of her cousin and returned to Bombay about a month ago. During her absence accused took fancy for another woman, named Sarji, but on deceased's return, Bhicka turned Sarji out and took deceased back in his keeping. Bhicka was a bad tempered man and addicted to drinking. Witness last saw deceased alive on the previous morning.

Another witness, examined by the Coroner, was a neighbour of the deceased. He stated that Bhicka and deceased quarrelled for a time. Bhicka asked her to give him his pyran and the woman refused to give it to him and said she would not allow him to go out with the other woman. Bhicka thereupon struck two blows on her abdomen with his clenched fist, and kicked her twice. Bhicka then left the room. Deceased was subsequently found dead in the room.

At this stage the inquiry was adjourned to Saturday afternoon at the morgue.

Yesterday morning the accused Bhicka was charged by Superintendent Nolan before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The case was remanded.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

SECOND MATCH.

THE second match in the preliminary round of the cricket competition will be played this (Friday) afternoon on the Esplanade between the St. Xavier's High School and the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage. There will be a tent as usual for members and friends of the Association.

HARRIS SHIELD COMPETITION.

The opening match in the first round of this competition was played on Wednesday last on the Esplanade, between the Fort High School, last year's champions, and the Esplanade High School. The former on winning the toss went in to bat and totalled 79. There were four double figure scores; the highest score 13 was contributed by the Captain, Ashburner, while Lam was responsible for the same amount. The bowling honours were divided between Oomrigar 6 for 20, and Coachman 2 for 9. On going in to bat, the Esplanade High School could do little against the very effective bowling of Mistry who secured 8 wickets for 11 runs only. To the Esplanade High School's total of 45, Coachman contributed the top score of 14, while Watcha 12, and Kathoke 11, made most of the remaining runs from the bat. Going in a second time, the Fort High School had lost 7 wickets for 39 at the call of time, and were left winners by 34 runs on the first innings. The wicket-keeping of Nagporewalla for the losers, and of Ashburner for the winners was above the usual schooling average.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN WIDDECOMBE, 17th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Signalling, Malakand Force.

COLONEL ROSE, 27th Panjab Infantry, having gone home on privilege leave, Colonel Lynch, 12th B. C., has assumed temporary command of the Peshawar district.

CAPTAIN BOWLES, East Surrey Regiment, Station Staff Officer, Jhansi, becomes Station Staff Officer 1st class at Delhi.

THE appointment of A. A. G., Royal Artillery, Headquarters, will become vacant on the 19th instant, as it is understood that Colonel Stopford will not return to India.

COLONEL M. W. SAUNDERS will probably continue to officiate until he has the necessary qualifying service for permanent tenure.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	0	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total	11	5	86
Total plague deaths to date	46,951	40,835	
Same date last year	1	1	117

THE TRAIN-WRECKING NEAR PALGHUR.

TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS COURT.

THE trial of Kalia Kelea and Namia Pandia on the charges of derailing the No. 8 up-passenger train near Palghur, on the morning of the 18th May last, and of committing culpable homicide under sections 302 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code, was continued yesterday, before Mr. Mohsin B. Tyebji, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Thana and five jurors. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Vernon Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, and by Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbuck Acharaya, Public Prosecutor of Thana, prosecuted; while Mr. Govind Balwant Pradhan, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. W. G. Clabby, Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, and Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the same Police, assisted the prosecution.

Nagra Sonoo, one of the gangmen working on the line, examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, said he resided in the chawl at Jambala. He worked under Mudia, the muccadum. He knew the two accused. There was a well near the chawl. He never went to the well to draw water. On the night previous to the derailment of train he had not gone to fetch water. Kalia and Namia did not meet him there.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Did you give evidence before the magistrate?

Witness: The police used force and induced me to give false evidence.

On the application of Mr. Talyarkhan witness' deposition before the magistrate was read out to him, and he was told to say what portion of the evidence was correct.

Witness said he did not know whether the statement made by him before the lower court was correct or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pradhan, witness said he came that day from Bombay.

Mr. Pradhan; You came with Jamedar Bulwantrao?

Witness: Yes.

You and Balwantrao went to Bombay on Tuesday evening and alighted on the Grant Road Station?—Yes.

Where were you the whole day yesterday?—At an office in Bombay. I was taken there by Bulwantrao.

What did they tell you there?—They told me not to say that I was beaten by the police.

Who said so?—Bulwantrao.

What more did he say to you about giving your evidence?—He told me to say that Kalia and Namia had met me the night before the accident, when he went to fetch water.

There is a streamlet at a distance of half a mile from where you live, and there is no necessity to go to the Jambala well to fetch water?—No, there is no necessity to go there.

It is then untrue that you went to the well to fetch water the night before the accident?—It is untrue. The police beat me and induced me to make the statement.

Re-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan witness said he did not see Mr. Pradhan, nor did he say anything to him.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Did you tell anybody that you had been beaten by the police?

Witness: No, nobody met me.

Do you know Sitaram *sowcar*?—No. He lives at Khergaum.

How do you know that he lives at Khergaum?—Pandia told me so.

Did you see Sitaram in Bombay?—No.

Examined by Court, witness said the police first saw him on the day of accident.

His Honour: Where were you taken by the police?

Witness: To the Palghur Station.

What did they do you?—They beat me.

With what did they beat you?—With sticks. I was ill-treated for five days.

When did you confess?—They beat me for two days and on the third day I confessed.

Did they give you liquor?—No.

Did they beat you after you confessed?—No, They beat me for five days.

On what part of your body did they beat you?—My hands were tied by my *dhotur* and then beaten with a stick. I fell ill on account of the beating, and was in consequence, taken to Nowpada. I was taken there in irons.

Why did you not tell the committing magistrate that you had been beaten by the police?—Because the police had previously told me that if I complained to the magistrate of the ill-treatment, they would kill me.

Pandia Gondia, the approver, examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, said he was on work for fifteen days before the accident. He knew Kalia before the accident. The derailment took place between Palghur and Sofala, but he did not know how it came about. He came to know in the morning that the rails had been taken out.

Mr. Talyarkan: Where had you gone the night before the accident with Kalia and Namia?

Witness: I did not go there.

Who took out the rails?—I do not know.

Is it not true that you Kalia and Namia took out the rails?—It is untrue. I said so through compulsion.

Have you not given your evidence before the Mamlatdar?—Yes, I did. But it is false.

Where did you take the spanner?—I did not take it anywhere.

Did you not take out a spanner from the gatehouse in charge of Jaibai?—No.

If Jaibai says that you did, is it untrue?—It is untrue.

If her nephew says so, is it true or not?—It is false.

Witness' disposition before the Mamlatdar having been read out to him he said the statement made by him was false, and he had made it owing to undue pressure put upon him by the police. Sitaram was not his sowcar. He had nothing to do with him. He knew that Sitaram had come in Court the other day to get him released on bail. He might have come there at the instance of his brother. His sowcar was one Madhawrao. He lived separate from his brother. Sitaram was not the sowcar either of Barkia or Nagra.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pradhan witness said the statement made by him before the committing magistrate was correct. The day of accident was the fifth day of my child's birth and there was festivity at my house on that account. A number of guests were invited on the occasion.

Examined by the Court, witness said in jail he was kept in a room separate from the one in which the two accused were kept. Since he had been pardoned he was kept apart from the other accused.

His Honour: When pardon was tendered you why did you not tell me that you knew nothing?

Witness: I said I will state what I know. I won't implicate any body wrongly. I wanted to say that the police had used force.

Mr. W. G. Clabby, Superintendent of B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, was then examined by Mr. Talyarkhan. He said he remembered going to the Palghur Railway station on the 18th of May last. He went there on receiving a telegram informing him of the accident. He went on an engine and got there some time in the evening. He remained there till 5-30 or 6 p.m. He went to the scene of accident and saw that the rails had been removed by some person or persons unknown at the time. He told his inspector to make inquiries among the line-guardsmen. He gave that order because the line-guardsmen went up and down the line and they were the proper persons to throw light on the matter. He heard that the line guardsman there had absconded. His name was Heera Boodhia. He did not get any further information on that day. On the following morning he again went to Palghur and attended the joint inquiry held there. It was a departmental inquiry. On the that day Heera Boodhia turned up and witness asked why he had run away and was hiding himself. He said that he was overcome when he saw the accident, and he ran away through fear. Witness first suspected this man, but his explanation removed his suspicion. Now he did not suspect him in the least. On the third day, that is, on the 20th May, his subordinates informed him in the evening that a gangman, named Pandia, had taken away a spanner from the gatewoman Jaibai and it was not returned. He again went to Palghur on the 21st, and his subordinates informed him that three persons, named Barkia Nugra, and Pandia wanted to make statements. He sent for them. It was after breakfast. Barkia said that the night before the accident he was going towards the place where he lived, when he met Kalia and 'Namia near his quarters. They were carrying certain implements and were going in the direction of the spot where derailment had taken place. Nagra corroborated Barkia. He said he had gone that night to fetch water and had seen Kalia, Namia and Pandia. Witness could not give the dates when the police took down their statements. They were with the chief investigation officer. He remembered having examined Pandia. He questioned him too and he said that he had been asked by Namia to get a spanner, he got a spanner from the gatewoman Jaibai, and he gave it to Namia. That night they three, that is, Kalia, Namia and Pandia went out. He (Pandia) was put on watch, while the other two Namia and Kalia undid the bolts and took out the rails. He said he did not see more because he was seized with fear and he ran away. Subsequently Kalia made a statement to him. His difficulties were that he could not get hold of Namia. He was not to be found. At the beginning of the inquiry he came for a short time and then disappeared. Witness saw him first on the 23rd. He made a statement, in consequence of which witness went to Boisar and in the presence of a "punch" searched a chawl for the missing spanner. He found two spanners in a room of the chawl pointed out to him by Namia. Namia showed him certain marks on one of the spanners which, he said, was the spanner with which bolts, were undone on the night of the 18th May. He said it was the missing spanner. Witness continued the inquiry and called up the muccadum in whose charge the chawl was. The muccadum said that Namia had told a lie, as the spanner in question belonged to his party. Witness thereupon took Namia and the spanner to Palghar, and there showed the spanner to Pandia. Witness asked Pandia if that was the missing spanner. He said it was. After a short time he came back and said it was not the spanner. Witness was subsequently satisfied that it was not the missing spanner. Notwithstanding the evidence to the contrary Namia persisted in saying that it was the missing spanner. He came back to Palghur. He gave Namia in charge of Mr. Maneckshaw and told him to convince himself of what Namia stated, by making inquiries of the Permanent Way Inspector. All this happened on the 23rd. Kalia was also questioned by witness on that day. The spanner was not shown to him. He also made a statement, in consequence of which witness decided to send for the magistrate. None of the three persons complained to him about their being ill-treated by his subordinates. Between the 18th and 23rd May, when he went to Palghur, he did not see any of his subordinates ill-treating them. There was a shed on the north platform about 30 yards from the station-master's quarters. He did not see any of the accused being taken to that shed by his subordinates, nor did he ask his subordinates to take them there. Except Namia witness did not order any person in custody. They were free to move about, but their movements were watched. After the accident several European officers remained at the station on duty or to make inquiry.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pradhan, witness said the persons were in charge of the police. He did not remember particularly that these men were kept in confinement, nor did he pass payment for their food.

Re-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said Palghur was a busy station and crowds of people moved about it. There were two tents pitched alongside the shed for the plague nurses.

Examined by the Court, witness said Inspector Maneckshaw was the officer who took the chief part in investigating the matter. He did not see Constable Bulwantrao so much as Mr. Maneckshaw. When he asked Barkia why he had been at the place at all, he said he frequently came to Sofala to go to Jambala and that was his reason for going out that night. The officers and experts who conducted the departmental inquiry came to the conclusion that the rails must have been removed by persons conversant with the work. Accordingly he directed his subordinates to make inquires on those lines.

Inspector Maneckshaw was tendered by counsel for cross-examination which however was declined by the pleader for the defence.

Head constable Balwantra Bhiccaji, examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, said he was the investigating office in the accident. It was untrue that he or any of his subordinates practised zoolum on any gangman concerned or connected with the inquiry. Namia first absconded on the evening of the 19th May and again disapeared on the following morning. Witness nevdr gave them anything to eat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pradhan, witness said he put the persons under arrest on the 23rd. Because when Namia absconded on the evening of the 19th, his suspicions were aroused against him. He made a search for him and brought him back at night. Namia was told to sleep on the platform, but he managed to run away, which he could not have done had he been in custody. Pandia informed witness on the 21st about the missing spanner. His suspicions against Kalia were confirmed when Barkia informed him that he had seen Kalia on the line. On being asked, Barkia explained that he was on the line, because he was going to make purchases at Sofala.

Questioned by the Court, witness said that the prisoners might have come by the marks on their body in some other way than by being beaten by the police. Had there been any marks of violence he should certainly have noticed them.

Dr. F. S. Moos, Surgeon to the Thana Special Prison, said he found marks on the two prisoners and Pandia. They were about a month old. They informed him after he had exmined them that they had been beaten by the police. He examined them on the 6th June. Had the injuries been inflicted only a fortnight before the marks would have been fresher. There were no marks on Barkia and Nagra, who did not say that they had been ill-treated by the police.

Babul Aba, line-guardsman, said he saw Barkia on the line at about midnight on the night of the accident.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to to-day.

RIVALS IN PERSIA.

THE PREDOMINANCE OF RUSSIA.

AN interesting statement concerning the growing influence of Russia in Persia was made by a gentleman "whose knowledge of the country was derived from nearly twenty years residence there" to the Berlin Correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*:—

"What are those rumours," I asked, "about the Shah's health?"

"Exaggerated," he replied. "The Shah is a feeble creature mentally and physically, and the life he leads is relaxing; but there is nothing to cause alarm. He knows little or nothing of state affairs, and is absolutely in the hands of his Ministers and favourites."

"Is there any improvement in the Persian officials? They have a bad reputation."

"Not much if any. From the Ministers downwards they are all open to bribery. It is appalling, the corruption of the officials. I can get nothing unless I bribe right and left. The other day a friend of mine, a missionary, was set upon by a petty official who had discovered a flaw in a permit to build an orphange for destitute Christian children. The work could not proceed until the missionary paid him 50 tomans. The Governor, hearing that the missionary was squeezable, began opearions, and obtained 80 tomans. The news spread to the central Government at Teheran and the missionary is now seeking to satisfy the officials there. If he does not, the building of his orphanage cannot progress."

AN OMNIPOTENT MINISTER.

"What about the influence of Russia?"

"It is very great and rapidly growing. In the three northern provinces of Azerbijan, Ghilan and Mazandaran Russia is paramount. In the bazaars of Tabriz and other cities in the north only Russian wares are seen, British or Indian produce rarely. Cotton goods, ironware, soap, candles, tea, sugar, coffee, cloth, tin-plate, glass, &c., all come from Russia. Russian business houses have their native agents in Tabriz. Russian money circulates on the same footing, and is more plentiful than Persian. The most powerful man in North Persia outside Teheran is the Russian Consul in Tabriz. In Tabriz the heir apparent to the throne occupies the position of provincial Governor. The present heir apparent, a flabby incapable creature, is under the guidence of the Russian Consul. He adopts no measures without first assuring himself that this official approves. In Teheran Russian Minister at the Shah's Court is omnipotent the other European Ministers no where."

"What was all that talk some months ago about Russia acquiring a port on the Persian Gulf?"

"Put that way there was no truth in the statement, but it is perfecty well-known in Persia that Russia is anxious to lessen British power and prestige on the gulf and that she is determined sooner of later to run a line through Tabriz to some point on the gulf, which would be a continuation of her Caucasian system. In a year or two the Caucasian system will be completed as far south as the Araxes."

"Is Russia actually in possession of concessions to work mines and build roads, &c., in North Persia?"

"Undoubtedly. She has done nothing yet in these directions but the concessions are hers. Roads must come first. There are no carriage roads in Persia. Tabriz is still reached on horse-back. Between the two capitals, Tabriz and Teheran, only a small portion, of the road is fit for wheels. In remoter districts the position of affairs is worse, and I do not believe that her concessions will be of much use to Russia for another ten years. For mining purposes, moreover, large quantities of fuel are necessary. Where is it to come from? Coal is scarce and bad, and the whole country except a narrow belt along the Caspian has been ruthlessly deforested."

"What is the Persian Army like? Are the Russians, in case of an invasion of Persia, likely to meet with opposition?"

THE SHAH'S ARMY.

"The Shah's army is a wretched rabble of badly-clothed, half stared creatures, with antiquated weapons and absolutely no discipline.

In the capital there are some passable troops, about

150 in number. There are few Russians, and Austrian military instructors in the country, but they are not allowed a free hand. To speak of a Persian Army is absurd."

"What about the new adherents to the Russian Church?"

"Ah, you mean the converted Nestorians. There again, Russia has shown her wisdom and her power. These wretched Nestorians—there are some 80,000 or 90,000 of them—have been oppressed for centuries. One hundred years ago they probably numbered twice as many as to-day. But Russia has come to their rescue, and they have been freed for ever from Kurdish depredations, and to a great extent also from Persian misrule. In the town and plain of Urumiah, where these Nestorians mostly live, there are now a number of Russian priests stationed, and these zealous persons are in constant communication with the Holy Synod. Nearly 20,000 have already joined the Russian fold. The conversion of the remainder is only a question of time. These Syrian Christians wander about in all parts of Russia and the East, and their new zeal will be doubtless used to spread abroad in hundreds of Oriental bazaars an account of the power and beneficence of the Great White Tsar."

"And what of the future?"

My friend shrugged his shoulders. "Who can say? Perhaps Bokhara, Khiva Kokand, Persia, and Persians are in many ways effete, played out and the rivalries of Russia and England will not improve the race. If Persien is to be regenerated it will not be from within."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 20.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H N Roome, 7th Bo Lancers, to be Cantt Magte at Jacobabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Capt C E Belli-Bivar, proceeding on leave.

Capt H N Roome is further appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Jacobabad.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr A K Cama, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Bijapur, with additional powers, specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr K A Reinold to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Kaira Dist during the absence on leave of Mr H R Hume or pending further orders; and Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji to act as Asst Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist, vice Mr Reinold, pending further orders.

Mr E H Ingle, Asst Supt of Police, as granted one month's extension of the privilege leave for two months granted to him.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Khan Bahadur Edalji Behramsha Hodiwala, acting City Magte, Ahmedabad, and Magte of the first class in the dist of Ahmedabad, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to invest Khan Bahadur Sorabji Ratanji Master, Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Surat, with additional powers, specified.

Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Balvant Moghe, acting Dist Depy Collr, Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Mr H R Hume, acting Dist Supt of Police, Kaira, was on privilege leave from the 4th to the 15th Nov 1898, both days inclusive.

Mr H R Hume, actg Dist Supt of Police, Kaira, is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days from the 23rd July 1899 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Asst Surg S F Ghandy has been placed in Medical charge of the Central Prison at Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 2th June 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Manekial Narbheram Munshi to be sub pro tem sixth grade Depy Collr vice Khan Bahadur Sorabshah Hormasji, and to do duty as Dist Depy Collr, Broach, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Fifth Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay, to act as Fourth Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay, vice Mr R J Sharman, pending further orders; Khan Bahadur Fazalullah Lutfullah, Sixth Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay, to act as Fifth Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay, vice Mr Rustom Pestanji Jehangir, pending further orders; and Mr R Maidment to act as Sixth Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay, vice Khan Bahadur Fazalullah Lutfullah, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr R P Barrow, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Registrar, Hyderabad, pending further orders; and Mr A L M Wood, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Registrar, Thana, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana Dist pending further orders.

Mr W T W Baker, I C S, Asst Collr, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave of absence for twenty-one days.

Mr L Robertson, I C S, passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on the 7th July 1899.

Mr G H Cross, I C S, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 7th July 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, to appoint Mr D H Chitnis to act as Inspector for the whole of the City of Bombay to which the Act applies.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr J A McIver, on completion of his special duty, to act as Asst Supt and Asst Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey; and Mr H V Sathe to resume the work of revising the Survey and Settlement Manual.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Bombay Christian Burial Board vice Capt Crowder and the Rev J Rickne, S J, respectively :—Mr D Ferreira, BA, LLB; and the Rev A Bruder, S J.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Vithal Balkrishna Bhate, BA Bom, to officiate as Professor of Botany and Agriculture, College of Science, Poona, as a temporary measure pending the appointment of Mr Woodrow's successor.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Lieut-Col T S Weir, I M S, at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept for employment as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, vice Col G W R Hay, M D, I M S.

Temporary Asst Surg R B Redkar, L R C P, L R C S, has been placed on cholera duty, Karachi, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd June 1899.

Capt C T Hudson, I M S, was appointed to act as Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration Dist, in addition to his own duties, from the 15th March to the 5th April 1899 inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

In modification of orders H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Mr E L Cappel, I C S, shall be Chairman of the Belgaum Plague Committee so long as his headquarters are at Belgaum, and that the Collector of Belgaum shall be a Member of the Committee.

Temporary Asst Surgn J V P Mascarenhas has been placed on general Plague duty, Bombay, with effect from the 30th June 1899, forenoon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are ordered in the Engineer Estabt with effect from the 19th June 1899, vice Mr H M Thompson, B A, M Inst C E, Chief Engr, 1st class, retired :—The Hon'ble Mr S B Doig, to be Chief Engr, class I, permanent; Mr H G Palliser, Chief Engr, class III, permanent; Mr J C Pottinger, Suptdg Engr, class I permanent and supernumerary; Mr C T Burke Suptdg Engr, class I, permanent and supernumerary; Mr A Davidson, Suptdg Engr, class II, permanent, and Suptdg Engr, class I, sub pro tem; Mr F B Maclaran, to be Suptdg Engr, class III, permanent, Suptdg Engr, class II, sub pro tem, and Suptdg Engr, class I, temporary; Mr G O W Dunn, to be Suptdg Engr, class III, sub pro tem, and Suptdg Engr, class II, temporary; and Mr W L Strange, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent.

Mr E G Gahagan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and Mr D W McGuffie, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, passed on 3rd July 1899, the Departmental Examination in Marathi according to the standard laid down in Public Works Dept Code, Vol I. Chap II, para 23.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to sanction the closing of the Courts of Small Causes of Surat and Broach for three weeks from Tuesday the 10th to Monday the 30th Oct 1899, both days inclusive.

The annual October vacation of the High Court, Appellate Side, will commence on Monday the 16th Oct and end on Sunday the 5th Nov 1899, both days inclusive.

The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11 a m till 4 p m during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

All appeals and applications in Criminal as well as Civil cases will be received during the vacation in the office of the Registrar, as during term time, when duly presented by Pleaders or parties on the days it is open.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

THE twelfth renewal of the eclipse stakes, of 10,000 sovs.; the owner of the second horse to receive 500sovs.; of the third 100sovs., and the nominater of the winner 500sovs., out of the stakes; for then three and four-year-olds; three-year olds to carry 8st, 8lbs., four 9st. 6lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; any winner of a weight-for-age or sex race value 500sovs., to carry 4lbs., of 1,000 sovs. 7lbs., of the Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, Grand Prix de Paris, Eclipse Stakes or any weight-for-age or sex race value 4,000sovs., 10lbs. extra. Eclipse Stakes Course (about one mile and a quarter).—195subs., 47 of whom pay 10 sovs., each. Closed July 28, 1896.

Entrance, if left in after the first Tuesday in January 1899, 115sovs.

Duke of Westminster's b c Flying Fox, by Orme—Vampire, 3 yrs .... M Cannon 1
Duke of Westminster's ch c Frontier, by Orme—Quetta, 3 yrs .... Watts 2
Prince Soltykoff's b c Ninus, by ch e—Nina, 4 yrs .... Wood 3
Mr A Belmont's ch c Golden Bridge, by Bayon d'Or—St Bridget, 4 yrs .... Loates 0
Sir Maurice Fitzgerald's ch c Heir Male, by Ayrshire—Rose Mayne, 4 yrs .... Madden 0

(Winner trained by J. Porter.)

BETTING: 100 to 14 on Flying Fox, 66 to 1 against Frontier, 100 to 8 Ninus.

Won by a length; half a length between second and third.—*Asian.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. Ibrahim Rahimtula presided at an adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon; and there was a good attendance of other members.

THE HEALTH OFFICER OF BOMBAY.

Dr. Viegas moved in terms of a notice of motion given by him. "'That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the next Health Officer of the Municipality should be a first-class sanitary expert, possessing a competent knowledge of modern sanitary principles, and actual or recent practical experience as a Health Officer in a large City or County, and that he should be a qualified medical man. 2. 'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inquire and inform the Corporation as to the terms on which such an expert could be secured.'" In moving the proposition, Dr. Viegas premised that there was not a matter of greater importance to the Bombay Municipality than this. It was the paramount duty of every member of the Corporation to look to the state of the public health, and every other question, he was of opinion, should be subordinated to this one. Fourth-fifths of the Municipal Act were matters which concerned the public health of their city, which was called the second city; while the remaining one-fifth related to other departments of the Municipality. It was desirable, therefore, that the Corporation should secure the services of the very best man they could get for the post of their Health Officer, a medical man best fitted by a competent knowledge of modern sanitary principles and practical experience as a Health Officer in some large city or county. What kind of man was it whom they should select for the sanitary requirements of their city? Dr. Veigas did not think that any member of the Indian Medical Service, the "heaven-born service" as it was sometimes called should be selected for the post of their Health Officer. He should be a man of first-class sanitary acquirements; who should be able to initiate sanitary reform, and be to the fore-front in all sanitary matters affecting the well-being of their city. When the resolution of the Standing Committe on the subject came before the Corportion some time ago, it was heartily adopted by the Corporation word for word. There could not be, Dr. Vieges said, two opinions as to the first part of his proposition. He should be a man trained and brought up in the sanitary adminstration of a large city or county and he should be a medical man of experience from Europe, who possessed a knowledge of the most recent discoveries in sanitary science, &c., and a man who possessed much organising capacity. The reorganisation of the Health Department had been only a tentative measure, and there was room for much improvement and modification. They wanted for the post of Health Officer a gentleman who was able to bring to bear upon the performance of his duties a large capacity for the reorganisation of the department. Dr. Viegas thought that the second part of his proposition was also necessary. He would not confine the Commissioner in the scope of his choice, and they should be prepared to pay a sufficient salary to the new Health Officer, but that was a question for consideration when the Commissioner had enquired and informed the Corporation of his selection. Dr. Viegas remarked that their large surplus of twenty lakhs had been swept away owing to the unfitness of the sanitary adviser of the Municipality. Where the health of the city was bad, its sanitary prosperity must be presumed to be bad also, and so many cities had been swept away and deserted in former times. The Corporation should, therefore, be liberal to the new Health Officer according to his high character and qualifications; and they might ask Government to enable them to pay higher remuneration than at present. The present incumbent was appointed in 1873, and could not possibly be in touch with the advance of sanitary science and the practical application of modern sanitary principles. His personal qualifications were very great; and he was accessible to all, high and low; but Dr. Viegas thought that his reappointment for a term of five years was a blunder.

Mr. S. D. Khote: There should be no personal reflections on the Health Officer. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman: I don't think Dr. Viegas should introduce extraneous matters in the consideration of his present proposition. We are at present concerned with the qualifications of the next Health Officer.

Dr. Viegas said he entertained sentiments of personal regard and esteem for their Health Officer; but there was a public duty to be performed and it must be performed regardless of personal feelings. The new incumbent should be a man of quite different qualifications.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said he seconded Dr. Viegas's proposition, but not the remarks he had made.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master said so far as he could learn, Dr. Weir was not going away permanently, but only for a time; and their labour would be lost in advertising for a new Health Officer. The Corporation had already resolved that they should have a duly qualified Health Officer in future; but as Dr. Weir was likely to return to the post, this was not the proper time for agitating the question again.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta felt no doubt that all the members of the Corporation were sorry at the remarks which Dr. Viegas had permitted himself to make upon Dr. Weir. (Hear, hear.) They had listened to a homily (a laugh) from Dr. Viegas on their duties as members of the Corporation; but they were certainly not prepared to listen to a vote of censure on the present Health Officer. (A cry of shame.) The proper course for Dr. Viegas would have been of motion of censure upon Dr. Weir. His remarks were of an exceedingly offensive character, almost nauseating to a degree. When he wound up with a profession of esteem, regard, and affection for his friend Dr. Weir, he (Mr. Mehta) felt one could hardly ever like to have a friend like Dr. Viegas. (Hear, hear.) When Dr. Viegas said that their surplus cash balance of twenty lakhs had been swept away by the incompetence of the sanitary officer of the Corporation, one could hardly help feeling that his judgment was being carried away by his feelings. Mr. Mehta hoped that Dr. Viegas would have the good sense to withdraw his motion as he did on a recent occasion. He was at present in a fluid state of mind as to the scope of his motion, and he would see his mistake when he was a little cool. They were so utterly unacquainted with their duties as members of the Corporation as to require a homily from Dr. Viegas regarding their shortcomings. He thought none of them was acquainted with what the duties of a Health Officer were and he had every right to come and tell them that they were all a lot of ignorant persons who ought to be taught their duties (a laugh). On the last occasion, Dr. Viegas advised them that the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to advertise for a sanitary officer. If Dr. Viegas took a month's time to think over the matter, he would come round and think with them that there was no need for his homily at all; for they were all agreed as to the qualifications which their health officers should possess. But asked Mr. Mehta, was it time for discussing the question? As Dr. Dinshaw had pointed out, Dr. Weir would return to his post at the end of three months. And what were they to do? What was the Commissioner to do? Was he to advertise for a new Health Officer? Was he tell the world—the office of Health Officer in Bombay was to be vacant three months, six months, or a year hence; and on what terms would you accept the post when it became vacant? The whole thing, Mr. Mehta said, was unpracticable and unbusinesslike. The whole thing would be a mere farce. The course to be adopted had already been settled by the committee of the Corporation appointed for the reorganisation of the Health Department. The post when vacant, would be filled up without any personal considerations whatever, regardless of caste, colour, or creed; and they would advertise at the proper time and select the best man they could get in England or in India. They would appoint a committee to report on the qualifications of the various applicants; and the Corporation would then select the best man available. They would do what was necessary when the proper time came. At present Dr. Viegas's proposition was utterly unpracticable and unbusinesslike.

Professor Muller said he could not help thinking that Dr. Viegas's motion would serve a useful purpose even although it could not be passed. They were told that Dr. Weir was asked to take up a new appointment at three days' notice. The salary of the appointment, Rs. 1,500, was rather low; Professor Muller did not think it was enough. They should have a man of perfect independence, without fear of any body, and without hope of promotion. The Corporation would have to pay their Health Officer more than Rs. 1,500. They should not put off consideration of the matter, for they might be called upon to appoint a Health Officer at any moment.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji agreed with the views of Mr. Mehta. If they passed Dr. Viegas's motion, the Commissioner would be placed in an awkward position. The present was not the time for discussing the matter.

Mr. Kallabhoy Lalloobhoy was of opinion that the motion was premature.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad agreed with the opinion that Dr. Viegas's motion was unpracticable. If they wanted to go to the Legislature to amend the Act and fix a higher salary for the Health Officer, how could they ask the Commissioner at the same time to advertise for applicants? Dr. Weir might continue with them for another six years or until the full time for his retirement. There was nothing to justify them in believing that Dr. Weir would be taken away from them. Mr. Setalvad, therefore, moved an amendment to the effect that the President be requested to ask Government to inform the Corporation in good time if Dr. Weir was to be taken away from them.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the amendment. He quite appreciated Dr. Viegas's object; but he thought that his notice of motion was premature. The time had not come for considering the question; and it would be placing the Commissioner in an awkward position, or, to use a homely phrase, sending him on a fool's errand. What was the use of passing over again a resolution, which was already in effect upon their records in connection with the report of the sub-committee on the reorganisation of the Health Department.

Dr. N. N. Katrak was in favour of the amendment. If they were to accept Dr. Viegas's proposition, they would be lunched into heavy expenditure.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Chothia said he thought the proposition before the Corporation should be passed without any delay for the weighty reasons advanced by Professor Muller. They should have sufficient time to enable the Commissioner to make enquiries. Instead of doing any harm, the proposition would enable them to select in good time an officer of the desired qualifications. It was an open secret that the Health Officer was to severe his connection with the Municipality. There could be no doubt on the point. Mr. Chothia therefre argued that they should pass Dr. Viegas's proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote did not agree with Mr. Chothia. He thought that neither the proposition nor the amendment should be passed.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that what Dr. Viegas had stated were plain facts.

The chairman ruled that Dr. Ismail should not go beyond the proposition.

Dr. Ismail said that when the acting appointment of Mr. Leask was made, they were hardly given two minutes to consider the question. If they had been given time, they might have made enquiries and selected a divisional medical officer. In a similar way they might get very short notice that Dr. Weir was to be taken away from them, and they would have to make a selection in haste. Dr. Ismail would be in favour of the amendment if there should be no delay in getting a reply from Government. If Dr. Viegas did not want Dr. Weir to continue in charge of the Health Department, lethim give a plain notice of motion to that effect, and he (Dr. Ismail) would support him. He proposed as an amendment that Dr. Viegas's motion and Mr. Setalvad's amendment should be passed together.

The chairman first put to the vote Dr. Ismail's amendment.

Mr. Mehta said that was an Anglo-Indian amendment, Dr. Viegas and Mr. Setalvad wedded together (a laugh). Mr. Mehta said that if it was necessary to make the appointment of a new Health Officer, the Legislature had given them four months' time, which was ample for their purpose.

Dr. Viegas made a general reply on his motion denying that his proposition was unpracticable or unbusinesslike. He was going to make general reflections upon Dr. Weir's administration, when he was again called to order by the chairman.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed's amendment was put to the vote and was lost.

Mr. Setalvad's amendment was next put to vote and was carried by a majority of votes.

THE AGENDA PAPER.

The next notice of motion was also from Dr. Viegas, who moved that, with the exception of such items as require urgent disposal, the items of business at monthly meetings of the Corporation should be arranged on the agenda paper in the orders of the dates of receipt in the Municipal Secretary's office.

The chairman said he ruled the motion out of order. As to the arrangement of papers on the agenda, it was a matter in the absolute discretion of the President.

The motions was ruled out of order.

OVERBRIDGE AT WARI BUNDER.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved in terms of notice of motion "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report as to the cause or causes which have delayed the construction of the proposed overbridge at Wari Bunder by the G. I. P. Railway, in connection with which the Corporation sanctioned the expenditure of about Rs. 8,00,000 in April 1894 for the construction of Reay Road from Wari Bunder to Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, under certain arrangements with the Port Trust; and that the Commissioner be also requested to report as to the non-commencement of the work of constructing over-bridgs on certain level crossings in the City, in respect of which correspondence has been carried on with the two Railway Companies and Government during the last fifteen years." Mr. Shroff, speaking in support of the motion, expressed his surprise at the way in which the interests of the Municipality had been allowed to be sacrificed for a number of years, and hoped that Mr. Harvey would signalise his adminstration by taking up the matter. The proposition was passed unanimously,

THE RECENT DEATH IN A DRAIN.

On the motion of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahhomed, seconded by Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, the meeting resolved unanimously "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to lay before the Corporation at an early date all the information with reference to the drainage tragedy which happened on the 21st June. Whether the rules framed for cleaning the drains were observed in this case; if they were not observed who was responsible for this neglect of observing the rules; and if any action is to be taksn against the responsible party for this neglect."

MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

On the motion of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, seconded by Mr. Sarafalli Mamoojee, it was resolved unanimously. "That the Commissioner be requested to get from the Health Officer the following information to be laid before the Corporation in the form of a report at an early date :—"'How many milch cattle stables there are in the city and in each ward; are they all built and worked in conformity with the Bye-laws under clause (g) of section 451, specially with respect to their construction, dimensions, ventilation, lighting, cleaning, drainage and water supply; if there are any existing which are not built and worked in conformity with the bye-laws, the date of their erection, and by whose authority they were allowed to be built; what department of the Municipality is responsible for the due observance of the carrying out of these bye-laws.'"

Several other notices of motion from other members were allowed to be withdrawn or to stand over and this month's business of the Corporation concluded.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

201-99—Thackordas D C and H—Goolam Hoosein Sumar Vira vs Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla—Edgelow G and W.

47 and 244-98—M H Khan—Noor Jehan Begum vs Dominico Borri—Little and Co.

561-98—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaz and another vs Dharamsey Narronjee and others—Mansuklal D and J.

12-98—King and C—Mahadoo Hassoo Koli vs Madhowjee Ishwarjee and another—Smetham B and N.

196-98—M L Shroff—Pochajee Jamsetjee Porter vs Jeewajee Jamsetjee Porter and another—Sorabjee and J. In person.

561-97—Muljee and R—Muljee Bhawanidas Barbaya and another vs Motibai—Ardeshir H and D.

557-98—Thakurdas D and Co—Varribai vs Fatmabai.

563-98—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaz and another vs Dharsey Oodhawji and others—Ardeshir H and D.

489-96—Matubhai and J—Lukmidas Harriwallabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.

178-98—Bicknell M and M—Gangadas Jamnadas vs Sebastioo Jacaito Barretto—Smetham B and N.

155-93—Chitnis M and M—Gheelabhai Inderjee vs Gouldas Inderjee and another—Thakurdas D and Co.

170-97—Payne G and S—Ardeseer Novrojee Thoothe vs Harshanker Bhaskerjee and others—King and C.

510-36—Framjee and D—Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa vs Oomer Jamal bin Vayani—Payne G and S.

640-97—Ardeshir H and D—Anandjee Dayal vs Javervahu.

529-98—Daphtary and F—Jamnadas Purshotum vs Goswami Shri Girdharilaljee Tricumlaljee Maharaj—Wadia and G.

272-92—Hiralal M and M—Hurgowan Luchminarayen vs Mahomedally Karimbhoy and others—King and C. and Payne G and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Summary suit for dismissal in Chamber under Rule 67.

508-97—M N Saklatwalla—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Rehimtoola Somejee and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee—Mathubhai and J. Part heard.

37-93—Bicknell M and M—Lakhichand Ramchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.

Testamentary Suits.

11-99—Payne G and S—Tricumdas Thokordas vs Bai Ramba Magonlal and Co. Part heard.

1-99—Mansuklal D and J—Mowjee Dharamsey vs Nemchand Naranjee and others—Bicknell M and M and R P Mehta.

4-99—Daphtary and Ferriera—Hassum Smael Kehemker vs Supprabai and Sarabai—Payne G and S and Hiralal M and M.

22-98—J C Cama—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Smetham B and C Noble and Bicknell M and M and K B Mehta.

35-98—Sorabjee and J—Mathubai vs Purshotam Jeiram—Pestonjee R and Kola.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For Judgment.

722-98—Magonlal and Co—Ardesir Pestonjee Ghadially and others vs Bai Suiri bai and another—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

239-98—Mansuklal D and J—Dharamsey Sunderdas and others vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee—Pestonjee R and K. Part heard.

141-92—Payne G and S—Rustomjee Hormusjee Ashburner vs Framjee Ardeshir Daver and another—Nanu and H.

743-98—H J R Hemming—Nasserwanjee Jehangir Khambatta vs Merwanjee Nasserwanjee—Smetham B and Noble.

578-96—Pestonjee R and Kola—Rustomjee Cowasjee Mehta and others vs Lullubhoy Chugonlal and others—Edgelow G and W and Manshuklal D and J.

350-98—Daphtary and Ferreira Kuverjee Heerjee vs Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Tricumlaljee Maharaj and others—Wadia and Ghandy.

71-99—M A Vakil—Bai Luxmibai vs Narayen Bhai Joshi—K J Mantri.

81-99—Matubhai and J—Jamnadas Chaganlal and another vs Ramchand Hemchand—Smetham B and Noble.

142-92—In person—Kashibai vs Doongersey Gangjee and others—Tyebjee D and Co.

452-9—Nanu and H—The Bombay Land Imp and Trading Co Ld vs Atmaram Bhagwan—Bicknell M and M.

MR. W. TROUP, the amateur who succeeds Dr. W. G. Grace as captain of the Gloucester County Eleven, is a District Superintendent of Police on the N. W. P. list, and was well-known in India as an excellent cricketer. His term of office will probably be a brief one, as he is home on leave which expires in October next. He has been a most useful member of the county team during last season and the present one.

A DANGEROUS FORM OF HIGH LIFE.

STEEPLE-JACKS AND THEIR TRADE.

"HIGH LIFE," as typified in the calling of the steeple-jack, writes Mr. W. B. Northrop in *Sandow's Magazine*, is far more interesting than the social altitude represented by the æsthetic man-about-town. It requires more nerve and muscle to climb a chimney or a spire than it does to lead a dance or take part in other social functions; though, to be sure, there are difficulties in the way of the gilded votary of pleasure which the most courageous of steeple-climbers would shrink from.

I have recently had an opportunity of interviewing no less than seven steeple-jacks. I desired to find out what manner of men they were, how they lived, their physical condition, their habits, their mode of work, and the exciting episodes connected with their adventurous existence. Here are some of my results and impressions :—

Five of the seven men engaged in this class of work were men well advanced in years, in good physical condition, having especially strong hands and well-developed forearms and legs, temperate in their habits, regular in their lives. The other two, I am sorry to say, did not present very attractive pictures, so far as either their physical or mental condition was concerned; in fact, from what I saw and learned, they were men who, to put it mildly, would rather imbibe than eat. How they could follow such a profession, with all its risks and dangers, and yet indulge a partiality for too large an allowance of *spiritus frumenti* and other intoxicating extracts, was something beyond my ken.

"Yes, 'tis a very singular thing—much more prevalent formerly than to-day—that steeple-jacks who have done good work have been known, in certain cases, to be very hard drinkers. One would naturally think that the life itself would lead men to be very temperate; but this is not always the case. In these days, however, where there is so much competition, I think that temperance will tell in the end, not only in our work, but in that of all others. In early days," continued my informant, one of the best known steeple-jacks of Rochdale, "our prices were not cut into so much, and we could be more independent. But to-day, where everybody who can drive in a 'dog' thinks he is a full-fledged steeple-jack, things are different, and to succeed, a man has to keep his wits about him."

"By a dog," he said, in answer to my question demanding what kind of a dog he referred to, "I mean a spike such as we use to climb chimneys or steeples olden.

"In olden times—in fact it is done in some instances to-day—when a man desires to ascend a chimney or a steeple, he flew a kite over it; but since ladders came in, few kites have been used.

A STEEPLE-JACK'S KITE.

"Of course, the kites were no ordinary affairs—they were usually ten feet high by eight feet wide, and were made of canvas; the kite, exclusive of cord, costing over £3. They weighed from thirty to forty pounds, and carried 1,000 yards of string. From each corner of the kite a string runs, the four ends meeting about twelve feet away; and about fourteen feet further along from the place of juncture was the 'down-all' tied on to the main-line, the 'down-all' being made of thinner rope than the main line, and being about 100 yards long.

"How was it used? Well, if a steeple-Jack desired to ascend a tall chimney, he stood about 400 or 500 yards away from its base, and then, if a steady breeze were blowing, he sailed the great kite directly over the chimney. It took no little skill, let me tell you, to sail the kite over the top at the right point; and, in my own experience, I have been over two weeks trying to get my kite to work. When the kite is directly over the chimney, the 'down-all' is jerked, and the kite falls suddenly over, and the line it carries is thus left on top of the chimney. To this line—the main-line of the kite—strong ropes are then attached, and blocks and tackle hauled up; and, when this is made fast, a cage is attached; in this cage being a man who either rigs up a platform for others to work on, or else repairs certain portions of the work himself.

"It requires good nerve to allow oneself to be pulled up for the first time. I knew of a man who was dropped, through the rope breaking, ninety feet. I myself had a very narrow escape. On one occasion, after I had rigged a small platform on the side of a chimney 180 feet high, I was being hauled up. There were two lines running through the pulley-block and one of these parted. I was almost up to the top at the time, and could feel the strands giving way. I signalled for the men below to send me up as rapidly as possible, but just as I got within fifteen feet of the top the last strand broke, and down I started on the run. The pulley above me fairly whistled, and the rope burned as it flew through the block. I descended nearly thirty feet, and had almost lost consciousness when, through wonderful luck, the end of the rope became knotted and stuck fast in the pulley block. Had it gone through, of course I would have come to the ground, In a fall of 180 feet I would have left little more than a grease spot, I suppose."

"Does a man require any special training?" I asked, "in order to become a steeple-jack?"

"Well, as far as I am concerned," was the answer "I may say that I have found half an hour at the punching bag and a cold bath each day most beneficial. I know some of the boys who attend gymnasiums regularly; and others have dumb-bells and clubs at home. Exercise, when one is not working, is also very essential, I think; for, when you do not get a job regularly and are then suddenly called upon to do a heavy piece of work, you will find yourself very tired the second day; especially in the muscles of the arms and calves of the legs. The work of the steeple-jack is not continuous; sometimes there will be weeks and weeks during which he has nothing to do. Then again, he is not working in one place, but has to be going about the country, at one time in Lancashire or Yorkshire and the great factory centres in the north; at another, off south somewhere; so, a man should be inured to hardship and change. There is nothing better than regular exercise each day, whether one be working or not, though I doubt if you will find many who look on their exercise as part of their duty.

"Making one's way up a tall shaft—say 300 ft. high—gives plenty of exercise, and I don't think when you reach the last ladder you will have any cause to complain. The highest chimney in England is at Bolton, I believe, belonging to Barlow and Dobson's Mill. It is 368 ft. high 800,000 bricks and 122 tons of stone were used in its construction; though in Scotland there are shafts much higher, the St. Rollox Chimney at Glasgow being 445ft. high and the Towns end Chimney 438 ft.

"The height of a chimney, however, makes very little difference, and a steeple-jack does not mind laddering 400 ft. of 'stack' any more than 200ft. It is the "condition" of the chimney that makes the job more or less perilous. A cracked shaft, or one in which the bricks have decayed, will try your nerves more than any other kind. For instance, take the crookedest chimney in England, that at Brook Mill, Heywood, Lancashire; it is over 200 ft. high, and yet 6 ft. out of plumb. Still, it is considered secure, and has been belted several times, at the same time I always felt a little nervous when I went up it especially on one occasion when a high wind was blowing."

"What difference does the wind make?" I asked,

"CHIMNEYS IN A WIND,

oscillate tremendously. On the chimneys over 200 ft. in height there will be a movement of almost a foot each way in a strong wind. Of course, this oscillation (so far as the chimney and not the steeple-jack is concerned) is a condition of safety, for, if the oscillation were not allowed for in the building of the shaft, it would immediately crack. Most chimneys are capped with iron. A very singular thing is that nearly all shafts lean toward the south. The reason for this is that they get most sun on that side, and, drying quicker, the rain washes that side out."

"I suppose steeple-jacks have some very wonderful experiences at times?" I remarked, hoping to hear of some thrilling adventures.

"Well, a good, careful, sober man has little to fear," was the answer. "Still, there are occasions when a man cannot foresee or provide against danger. Once I was working at the top of a shaft when a large slab of the coping on which I was standing gave way and started to fall. As it slid from under me I stretched out my arms almost mechanically. I just managed to grasp the edge of the remaining piece of coping in time, hanging in midair until I could make my way up over the edge. The broken piece crashed through an empty shed 120 ft. below, and buried itself from sight in the ground. I often shudder as I think of what a ride I might have had down to the ground on that piece of coping."

"Do you recollect any dreadful experiences which have happened to others?" I asked.

"The worst experience I think I ever heard of," was the answer, "was what occurred to the man who undertook to demolish the chimney at Rochdale Station. He took up with him an assistant who was what Burns might call 'planted uncou right.' Well, when they got to the top, the man was seized with

A MAD DESIRE TO JUMP OFF.

It is well known that people do have a desire to jump off such places—and with a yell, he sprang towards the edge of the chimney, a shaft some hundred feet high, I believe, Well, the employer seized his man just in time, grasping him about the ankles as he leaped from the edge. The man fought furiously to be dropped, but the other man clung to his ankle, even after the madman had reached up and fastened his teeth in his would-be-saviour's hand. Finally, seeing the man was utterly desperate, the contractor struck the apparently determined suicide on the head with a jemmy, knocking him senseless. He then passed a rope around his body and lowered him down to the ground, proceeding down after him and discharging him. It was a desperate fight, though, between those two men on the edge of that coping, and the man who held on to the other had not only wonderful presence of mind, but also great staying powers.

"A most singular thing about steeplejacking, however, is the fact that, sooner or later, a man goes off his nerve. No matter how unconscious you may be of danger, or the perilous nature of your work, there will come a time when you begin to hesitate; you wonder whether such and such a set of tricks is safe, or, if such and such a round of a ladder will hold you. When this begins, you may as well find something else to do, for your work as a steeple-jack is drawing towards an end. This is a very singular thing, and it is hard to account for. I have known men who have been most daring. One man, I well remember, stood on his head on the edge of a platform 93 ft. from the ground 'just to make the crowd below shudder' he said. On another occasion he danced a hornpipe on the end of a beam which was sticking out through a church spire 75 ft, above the ground; nevertheless, five years after that he was so nervous he would not ascend a 50 ft. set of ladders."

The putting up of the ladders is a very simple thing. An ordinary ladder, from 10 ft. to 30 ft. long, is placed against a chimney or steeple. A man goes up to the top, drives into the structure he desires to ascend a "dog"—a long, steeltipped spike with a loop in one end, to which the ladder is held fast. When the "dog" is fast a running block is attached to it, and a strong rope passed through it, one end of this rope being attached to another ladder which is hauled up. This ladder is used for the fixing of a second "dog," and so on until the top is reached. The difficulty at the top consists in the fact that the top ladder has to lean outwards, in order to get around the expanding top rim of the chimney. Ladders placed in this position are likely to be infirm owing to the difficulty of making the dogs secure in the perhaps rotten brick-work, and also from the fact that there is a tremendous leverage on the ladder placed at such an angle. The top of the chimney being of iron also adds to the difficulty of making it fast. The lashings may break or the spikes draw out as the workman attempts to pass over the out-leaning ladder, and then, of course, the result would be fatal. In fact, some terrible accidents have taken place from this cause. In the most modern ladders, however, they fit like the links of a chain into each other, the end of one ladder fitting into cup-shaped depressions in the other.

When work is to be done on the top of a chimney it is very seldom that the fires are extinguished in the shaft. As a consequence the man has to work with the black smoke pouring into his face, and the heat singeing his eyebrows.

Work on a church steeple is not nearly so difficult as that upon a chimney. Besides, when one is upon the top of a chimney, he has a drop on both sides of him; whereas, on the church spire, both the shape of the stucture and the fact that it has more projecting angles to catch hold of make the work safer. I asked a steeple-jack what his principal objection was to working upon church-steeples, and this was his answer :—

"Well, guv'ner, in the first place, perhaps you'll have a lot o' ign'rant codgers who won't let you drive dogs in their bloomin' steepil—they expect you to shin up the lightnin'-rod or some sich; and won't pay more'n seven-and-six an hour. Besides all that, when you're working up aloft, they begins a-ringing of the blarsted bells, and it nigh rocks you out of your job."

"Do the bells have any effect?" I asked in surprise.

"The bells—well, I should think they did," was the answer. "When the bloomin' bells is going, the steeple rocks like the mast of a ship at sea. I had a staging rocked loose once," he continued, "and ever after that I stipulates that there will be no bell-ringing while I'm up; that's all."

Most of the men with whom I conversed had more or less interesting experiences, and I found them a temperate lot, with the exception, as I have said, of two out of the seven. I find that there are many steeple-jacks who are absolute "teetotalers." H. C. Whincop, of Birmingham, is such; one steeple-jack of whom I know is a deacon; another a Sunday-school teacher and two others Sunday-school superintendents. At the same time, I am inclined to think that certain members of this interesting profession give Sunday schools and teetotal missions wide berths. My inquiries as to

THE PHYSICAL FEATS OF THE STEEPLE-JACKS

did not elicit the special information I thought I would be able to procure; at the same time, there were some very interesting things told me—for instance, this incident will afford you an idea of the endurance possessed by this class of men:

A steeple-jack, named Alfred Johnson was repairing a weather-cock on a spire in Bloomsbury. He had rigged up a small eleven-inch platform about four feet below his work fixing the ropes to a projecting stanchion which had been left by former workmen. Suddenly, he felt the stanchion give way. He sprang up and threw his arms about the steeple, while the platform went clattering to the ground, leaving him without any support, and no means of getting to the ground. He made his way farther up and tied a piece of rope in the form of a loop to the spire. To this loop he clung for eighteen hours, while some of his fellow-workmen tried to fly a kite over him, finally succeeding. To add to his dangers, a gale of wind sprung up and nearly blew him from his post. When he reached the ground, he had lost the use of his left arm.

Nearly all steeple-jack lore recounts the wonderful exploit of a man named Pitcher, who on the occasion of the Austrian Emperor's visit to Vienna, climbed, by means of the lightning conductor, to the top of St. Stephen's Church, and placed a flag and a garland of flowers upon the pinnacle. It was a dangerous, and, I take it, foolhardy piece of work. In such cases as these our admiration is submerged, more or less, in our distaste for this class of patriotism; for even Royalty are not pleased at an ostentatious risk of life for nothing.

A steeple-jack at Bradford was felling a chimney, the bringing-down process, by-the-way, being a much easier thing than is imagined. The operation consists in removing a portion of the chimney on the side on which it is intended that it shall fall. This space is filled with supporting joists until the structure is ready to fall. These joists are then ignited, and allowed to burn away. As they burn, of course the chimney falls. On the occasion of which I speak, the supports had burned nearly to the point at which the structure was about to fall, and the steeple-jack was standing twenty feet away from it when a large piece of stone from the top of the chimney—loosened by the beginning of the top to oscillate—fell. The steeple-jack was standing directly beneath the stone, behind him being a high brick wall. There was nothing to do but to advance toward the chimney; but the structure might fall at any moment. Without apparent fear, however, he stepped in close to the tottering structure, awaited until the huge stone fell, and then jumped away fromf the chimney. He was just in time, for the great mass came tottering down, a few pieces of brick striking him on the shoulder before he could run to a place of safety.

Another man was blown off a chimney as he was adjusting the last ladder. As he fell, he caught hold of the last round of the ladder and hung by one hand—he was in such a position that he could not get his other hand up—until relief from below reached him.

King's Norton has an octagon spire which was, not long since, undergoing repair, there being a break in the masonry a little distance below the staging on which the men were working. Suddenly, the staging began slipping, and descended to within an inch of the break. Had it gone on farther, all the men would have been inevitably thrown to the ground. At Worcester Cathedral a man jumped on to one of these stagings before the boards were fixed. His mate had presence of mind sufficient to throw his weight on one end so that it would not tilt up; an instant's hesitation on his part and the board on which the man had jumped would have thrown him to his death. Another man was fixing a lightning conductor when he had a fit. As he fell, he clutched the elevation rod on the spire and was found across the mouth of the shaft with the rod bent over him.

So, it will be seen, a steeple-jack's life is not all sitting down and brick-laying. To swing in a little cage from a shaft 200 feet above the ground, a man's life hanging literally by a thread, requires no ordinary pluck. As may be well imagined, also a steeple-jack must have a great deal of endurance and physical power. Sometimes, a man is required to stand for many moments holding the end of a ladder, of supporting a heavy platform all by himself. He must do work aloft which would tax any ordinary man's strength were he on *terra firma*, and not on the top of a swaying chimney or in a belfry, the bells of which may be shaking the structure, so that it seems impossible to retain one's hold.

Some chimneys cost almost fabulous prices, ranging from £5,000 to £12,000, and more. As a rule the pay of steeple-jacks who stand at the head of their profession ranges from £10 per week to £35 per week and more. A man employing a number of assistants will easily make his £8 per day. In some cases steeple-jacks are paid by the hour. A certain rate is fixed, say a shilling an hour for the first 50 ft. ascended, and after that 6d. an hour extra. On high work, the rate for the men is 7s. 6d. per hour.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Alexcondrovitcke, Fitsco
Allix Maurice
Ambrosini Henry
Ardeshir Kacosro Irani
Armstrong F C
Benson, J J Bourne
Birachin H J
Brandani T
Branson M
Brooke E Gordon
Brudo Juda
Burrows C B
Captain P
Chappier E
Compton H
Conder Dr
Draggo Adele Miss
Fisher Miss
Ford E
Foster W
Gay A Mrs
Guirey B L
Hastings C Mrs
Hopkinson Ellsworth S
James L
Jones V Miss
Jopp W
Lockhart Charlotte Miss
Mansurier Pierre
McPhail John
Miller Walter
Moscowitch M
Mukerji K K
Nice J W
Nicoll Alexander
O'Meara Connell
Parsada M K
Paris G B Mrs
Prentice H
Raymond A Mrs
Redslop M Miss
Rodger Mary Miss
Ruchwaloy Fani
Rustomji Bamanji Vazifdar
Singh S N Revd
Sorab F Vicaji
Steele I M
Stewart W B O
Strack Fredrick
Stroth Edward
Taylor T E
Vaughan, John
Weinwarm Moriz
Welch B Miss
Williams W J

THE SOFT SIDE OF "LABBY."

A MEMORY OF ST. LOUIS.

I THINK it was in a drawing-room in the far-off city of St. Louis—a city with many delightful memories to me—that the thought first struck me; though, indeed, the thought is pretty obvious. I was sitting in a drawing-room in the house of one of those delightful families which America is so opulent in producing. The father of the family—a millionare already, a billionaire by this time—was just one of those hard-working, unsparing, self-sacrificing parents and husbands, of whom America has millions. At eight o'clock at night—about the time when we in England are settling ourselves down to an evening of uninterrupted enjoyment—this man would rise from his table, and with a half sigh say that he had to go back to the stables. "We poor street-car men"—his business was that of a tramway owner—"must stick to business," he would say; and off he'd go, not returning till midnight.

THE ROOT OF OUR LIVES.

This same man—gentle, unselfish, with soft eyes, and manner of almost feminine softness, and all the good nature of the Irish blood that flowed through his veins—once told me of some labour dispute in which he had been involved; and in which he had to fight the strikers at the risk of his life; and with revolver in his hand and in those of his relatives and chief employés. And when I heard these things, I looked towards the young daughter that was as the very apple of his eye—a typical American beauty she was. Her features were of that perfect mould which you see only in cameos, or the women of Southern France or Greece; her eyes were soft and dark blue; her frame was so delicate that it almost appeared as if she could be swept out of existence with a whiff; her movements had the soft langour of the true Southern woman, and she was dressed in the rich clinging classic silks that you see in the windows of Liberty. In that democratic land of America this girl yet represented the flower and bloom of the delicacy, the beauty, the luxury, which we associate with aristocratic society in old world countries. And I could not help putting the two pictures in contrast: the father going to the cold stables, amid horses, and stable-boys, and foul smells; or standing up to be shot at with grim and iron face, and confronted with faces grimmer, fiercer, than his own; and this soft, delicate, creature—this thing of tenderness, and fragility, and silks. And thus it is, I suddenly realised, the world is ruled. Labour, worry, death are all endured by the stronger animal man, that these delicate creatures may have the beautiful things and the easy pleasures and the soft dalliances of life.

IN OLD PALACE YARD.

The scene and the thought came back to me last week as I sat in a room in that lordly house which "Labby" has built for himself in 5 Old Palace Yard. It is the most attractive, the most happily situated, the most beautiful house in all London, to my thinking. Nestling in a corner away from noise, under the very walls of Westminster Abbey, looking out on a beautiful bit of green sward, and so close to the House of Commons that Labby can reach his seat in the House from his chair in his comfortable library and at his always easy and languorus pace in three minutes—5 Old Palace Yard ought to be the official residence of the Prime Minister.

"LABBY'S" MODESTY.

But "Labby" is a man of essentially modest tastes and habits. Very wealthy, of aristocratic birth, successful in every undertaking, he spends on himself probably less than most cabdrivers. He would sooner ride in a tramcar than in a coach; would be quite content to have his dinner from a ham and beef shop; rarely, if ever, drinks wine, and smokes vile cigarettes. But now and then, the domestic authorities insist that he shall give an entertainment, and it is at such an entertainment that I was the other night. I was going to speak of the entertainment as one that "Labby" offered to his guests; but, as a matter of fact, "Labby" had nothing to do with it. On all such occasions he hides himself in a corner; gets hold of some body who will talk to him and help to conceal him; and probably longs for his bad cigarettes and his good books. It is to Mrs. Labouchere that the whole entertainment is due; and it is a proof that the stage has lost in her a manageress of genius.

"LABBY'S" WEAKNESS.

And now where is "Labby's" soft side to be seen in all this? Watch that pretty girl in a beautiful Chinese costume, with dark, brilliant, somewhat mischievous eyes; with a delicate but healthy complexion; with a certain twist in the dark eye-brows, and the general suggestion of a gipsy and of some familiar face; and you see the secret spring of most of the things that Labby has done in recent years. For this little girl is Dora Labouchere, "Labby's" only child and the living, breathing, startling reproduction of her father in feature, complexion, and character.

"LABBY'S" CONTRASTS.

"Labby" is not all softness; it would be absurd to say that, as well as unjust. He has enduring convictions underneath all his persiflage; he has intense hatreds; he knows no mercy for many things in life; and in revolutionary times he is quite capable of sending those he considered the enemies of good government to the blessed mercies of the guillotine. But there is a great deal of softness as well in him, and that softness has been largely the creation of this little being that came into his life. It would astound many of the people who only know the daring, cruel, merciless gladiator with millionaires and Prime Ministers, to see Labby in the company of his daughter. For her he knows neither fatigue nor thought of self, nor the meaning of a refusal. In Twickenham he will row for hours in a boat to amuse her; when she is ill he gets ill too. If she have a headache he has a headache. Once when she was down with measles, and was not allowed to speak to anyone, Labby went to her room, and remained there for hours without moving—without speaking.

THE TOY SHOW.

The *Truth* toy show, that wonderful entertainment, which yearly brings brightness and happiness to the thousands of poor waifs and strays of humanity who lie stretched in hospital beds—owes its origin to that fellowship with the sufferings of all children into which "Labby" was introduced by the love for his own child. Those fierce attacks you see on any man or woman who has been cruel to a child—it is from the same source that this inspiration has come. And thus it is that one little life in this world where we are all so inter-dependent, by rousing the latent affections of one or two hearts, can influence for good hundreds of thousands of lives. Miss Dora Labouchere will be pretty and witty, and one of the greatest heiresses of our time. But her best work in the world was the awakening in the bosom of her distinguished father all those finer emotions that have led him to so many beneficent thoughts and deeds for the childhood of the world.—*M. A. P.*

A WONDERFUL Invention is one which, whilst being useful to the world, has hardly before been dreamt of by scientific men. Many astonishing proposals have frequently been made with reference to a revolution in our already rapid means of locomotion, but nothing practical has yet been effected. No doubt the time will come when a trip between London and New York will seem like a pleasant excursion of a few hours' duration. The ingenuity of man can accomplish wonders, and there is no telling when its limit will be reached. It will be difficult, however, to produce anything more wonderful than Holloway's Pills and Ointment. As sterling remedies for all complaints nothing can equal them.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

OVERTIRED?
Take a Bath to which a little
CONDY'S FLUID
Has been added.
The Invigorating Effect is Simply Magical.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

M. A. P. IN SOCIETY.

Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, is a bachelor of about thirty-six but looks younger, as he is the happy possessor of a youthful visage and a fine head of fair curly hair. His house in Dublin contains perhaps the most complete collection of heraldic books to be found anywhere, while his office at the Castle is a veritable picture gallery of engravings of heralds. Sir Arthur is an edthusiast in his work, and thinks nothing of sitting up half the night over a genealogical puzzle. He has a peculiar taste for the morbid, and besides possessing a fine collection of cermonials of Royal and public funerals, he has written an interesting pamphlet on the curious antisepic vauls of St. Michan's, Dublin, where the bodies are preserved from decay. In spite of this grim taste, he has a keen sense of humour, and is counted somewhat of a wit among his friends.

Perhaps "Ulster" is seen at his best when assisting at a meeting of the Kildare Archæological Society, of which he is one of the founders, and here he has been known "to oblige" with an appropriate recitation to enliven the usual serious proceedings among historic ruins. To those who were privileged to witness the gorgeous spectacle of the investiture of the Duke of York and Lord Roberts, as Knights of St. Patrick, in was evident that no amateur had arranged the ceremony. It went, in theatrical phrase, like a Lyceum pageant. Sir Arthur is fond of his country, like all Irishmen, but he eschews politics, and numbers among his many friends persons of all shades of opinion. He is the president of that quaint body of collectors, the Ex-Libris Society, who make the gatherieg of book plates their special hobby, and who have just held their annual meeting in London. Sir Arthur was one of the founders of the Society.

I heard a delightful story the other day of a Duchess and a tailor. The Duchess is one of the most beautiful women of her time, and very clever as well, and very sympathetic, and anxious, above all things, to reform all people, and especially the inebriate. Among her "cases" is a Scotch tailor, slightly given to the abuse of the wine of his country. He is fitting on the riding habit of his beautiful and aristocratic customer, but though it is early in the morning there is a decided odour of *usquebaugh*, and the hand of the poor fellow trembles. "Why, Donald," says the lady, you have been drinking already to-day, and after your promises to me to reform!" "I assure your ladyship I haven't taken more than two glasses of whisky for the last three months." "Well then you must have taken these two this morning; look, how your hand trembles." "Ah, it's your Grace's beautiful face makes me so agitated."

Indeed, it is almost difficult to understand how Dr. Playfair escaped with his life. He was going up hill with the machine, when the engineer in charge changed the gearing; then the machine collapsed, and poor Dr. Playfair was thrown under it, while the t young ladies—his daughter and his niece—who accompanied him, were thrown violently to the ground. The engineer got so unnerved that he simply rushed away, and was not seen again. And meantime Dr. Playfair was lying underneath this heavy machiue, just being gradually choked to death. With that curious doubleness of individuality which we have in hours of danger, the poor man was actually counting the number of seconds which stood between him and death. It was to the bravery and presence of mind of the two girls that he owed his life. They lifted the machine off him, when, of the interval between him and death, there remained just about two seconds.

The other day when I paid a visit to Mr. Alfred Harms worth I found him in his backyard gazing with the fond admiration almost of idolotary on a huge vehicle. It was his motor car, and he spoke with enthusiasm of the hundreds of miles he had travelled on it through the highways and byeways of France. Everybody, according to this enthusiast, who can afford it, ought to have his motor car; and he even boasted that he had shaken Lord Rosebery's loyalty to the horse by his picture of the glowing delights of the motor car. I mentioned—somewat hesitatingly—the danger of accident, and Dr. Playfair's little adventure as perhaps an objection. Mr. Harmsworth, answered in the true spirit of fanaticism: "Pooh. pooh, it was a cheap machine made in Germany."

Meantime, I found two remarkable instances of the familiar place the motor is already holding in our sociol life. A few days ago as I was passing through Old Broad Street, which—as everybody knows—is in the very heart and core of the City, I caught sight of the well-known figure of Sir Samuel Montagu, aloft on a car. Sir Samuel is able to make the proud and almost astounding boast that he has never missed being in the City for one day for fifty years, except when out of town, and this perfection of health he largely owes to his active habits. But if he is going to take to motor cars, I begin to fear.

An even stronger proof of the motor's entrance into our life was a little conversation I overheard in one of the lobbies of the House of Commons. "Well, are you coming with me?" says one young member to another. The other member hesitates. "Well, remember, you must come; I have my motor outside." And the motor was mentioned quite as familiarly as if the man were talking of his cab or his carriage.

A few years ago all Austria was either shocked or amused by the adventures of Strauss in search of a third wife. His first wife died: and the second proved incompatible; and Strauss, who was not the most patient of men, resolved to get rid of her. But, unfortunately for this design, the ecclesiastical and the profane law are still so far in accord in Austria that it is not—at least, it was not then—legal for two Roman Catholics (and both Strauss and his wife were Roman Catholics) to get a divorce.

But Strauss was determined to be rid of the wife, especially as be had fallen in love with another lady. So he changed his religion, and then took tickets for Saxe-Coburg, and there obtained a divorce after a brief residence, and married the third lady. This violation of the laws of the Catholic Church deeply offended the Court, and Strauss never received Court favour. But a great difficulty has now arisen. Strauss left a big fortune, and the question arises which is the lawful wife according to the laws of Austria—where most of Strauss's property is. The second wife has been obliged to earn her living, since the separation, in a photographer's shop in Berlin. It would be a curious thing if she were to prove her title to the property of the husband that thus put her away. Poor Strauss might be expected to turn in his grave.

Haddon Chambers has a very pretty house down at Westgate-on-sea. Sir William Ingram is his landlord, and Mr. Justin McCarthy is his neighbour. The house, though it stands in a row, has the advantage of looking out on the sea from every window, and is an excellent place for a man tired of London's noises and delights, and anxious to do some quiet work. Here during the hot weather you may now and then see the great dramatist arrayed in knickerbockers and mounted on his bike. But he is a restless creature, and recently has found the river more agreeable than the sea-side, and Great Marlow has been his place of resort. Now I bear he is so tortured by the germination of two new plays, which he has promised, that he is about to pay a long visit to Italy.

With reference to the death of the great Skobeleff (writes a correspondent) I was at a hotel in Moscow at the time, June—or perhaps July in the Western calendar—1882, and it was only the accident of another hotel omnibus meeting me at the Warsaw terminus in Moscow that prevented me from being actually in the same hotel as Skobeleff, for it had been recommended to me. A few days before the Russian papers had described a great review of troops by the Grand Duke Michael, senior, near Vilna, and Skobeleff had ridden to it, instead of availing himself of the Railway, a distance of eighty versts, and used the same horse for review, which seemed very cruel.

He came directly afterwards to Moscow, where the thermometer—according to the "Daily News"—was a degree higher than it stood at the same time in Algiers. A rather lively dinner-party was given in his honour, and in the small hours of the morning he broke a blood-vessel and died. He had latterly complained of too great fulness, and of not feeling well. The Red Prince died as suddenly after a dinner-party, but happily, for Truth's sake, that did not happen in Russia, where no one of any celebrity can depart this life without the most extraordinary stories being invented about it. I have made great researches among the authentic Russian historical documents, from Ivan the Terrible downwards. But imagination is so largely developed in the Russian character that what he calls history, we should call romance. A man who lived a long time in Russia observed to me: "The real reform Russians want is truth and a more liberal use of the bath."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	22 85	24 18	29 43	26 56
Thursday, July 20th	——	0 14	0 22	0 3
Total	22 85	24 32	29 65	26 59
Total fall to July 20th, 1898	37 62	40 3	39 64	38 0
Total fall to July 20th, 1897	37 05	29 91	36 89	34 59

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	64	1
18th July, 1899	0	50
Total	64	51

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	23
Tuesday, 18th July, 1899	0	12
Total	22	35
Total up to 18th July, 1898	16	77
Total up to 18th July, 1897	8	42

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 20TH OF JULY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Nagpur, Agra, Veraval, Amraoti, Surat and Malegaon, and a slight rise everywhere else except in the Punjab, where the fall has been very slight. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Lahore, Delhi, Cawnpore and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in many places, This morning the wind velocity was 40 miles an hour at Neemuch, 30 at Deesa 26 at Secunderabad, 22 at Ahmednagar and Sholapur, and 20 at Bhavnagar Para, Khandwa and Bombay.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of the normal in Berar, at most stations in the Madras Presidency and at Bangalore, Cochin, Mangalore, Malegaon, Nagpur, Deesa, Sirsa and Lahore, and the minimum 5° to 6° at Lahore and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Sirsa and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places.

The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been local, very scanty at the West and Malabar Coast stations, and moderate to heavy at some places in the Central and North-West Provinces.

The following are the amounts:—Cawnpore (2·30(Agra (1·62), Jubulpore (0·98), and Saugor (0·58), about a quarter of an inch at Delhi, Jhansi, Raipur and Belgaum, and a few drops at Allahabad, Veraval, Hoshangabad, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Manglore and Calicut.

With the rise of pressure over nearly the whole country, the weather is again becoming less favourable for rain. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast is about 2-3rds of the average, while on the Malabar Coast it is about half. Local scanty rain, therefore, is likely at the West and Malabar Coast stations, and moderate rain in the North-West Provinces and at some few northerly stations in the Central Provinces. Elsewhere little or no rain is to be expected.

G. L. TOWERS
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 20.

Thursday: Pressure is steady or has risen generally everywhere. The depression in the North-West Provinces is unchanged in character and position. It has continued to give rain to Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Eastern States, Central India, and the Central Provinces. Showers have fallen in the Punjab hills and plains, Akyab, Barisal, Jessore, Dinajpur, and Purnea have received from three to four and a half inches, Moulmein, Gorakpur, Cawnpore, Bareilly, and Sambalpur between two and three inches. The temperature continues in large excess in the Madras coast districts; it is in considerable defect in the Eastern States of Central India and the adjacent districts, and is in considerable excess in West and Central Punjab and Berar. It has risen very rapidly in Berar and the Southern districts of the Central Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 19th July, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·713
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	·821
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·2
General Directions of wind*	SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	329
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month	4·13
year	26·59
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 20th July	0·11

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—July 19.

10 p.m.	80·6

THURSDAY.—July 20.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	83·3

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol, which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH
Odol
PRICE R2

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

For Sale by :—TREACHER & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., and all first-class Chemists.

Wholesale :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Sole Consignees for British-India, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BEST CHOCOLATE.

When placing on the market the new product Van Houten's Chocolate (for eating), some months ago, the manufacturers had before them the object of offering buyers a nutritive and digestible Chocolate of irreproachable composition, while at the same time more delicious in flavor than any of the already existing kinds; in other words, a Chocolate which, both from the point of view as to health as well as to flavor, should satisfy the most exacting demands. The universal good opinion concerning Van Houten's Chocolate, seems to prove that this object has been attained; and it is recognised as being as superior to other Chocolates, as Van Houten's Cocoa is superior to other Cocoas. When travelling, picnicking, or bicycling, it proves of great service.

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops. Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

These GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS and COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club:—

Messrs. R. Mathews & Company. Carlton Club, Dec. 20, 1875.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. Griffin Sutton, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to Carefully Examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
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WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS
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over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
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The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.

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INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
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LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

In HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you *have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

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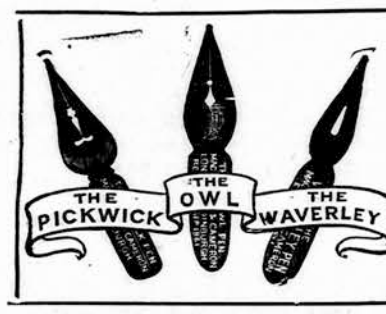
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.



The Waverley Pen a Treasure."
Standard.

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
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The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of grea value.
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They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen

MACNIVEN & CAMERON LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anœmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

NCER & Cº, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cº, Agents in Bo[illegible]
Prepared by: CLÉMENT & Cº, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

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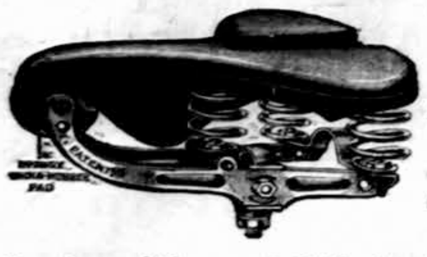


THE "PERFECTA" SADDLE

MANUFACTURED BY
THE ALBION MILLS SADDLERY COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM.

THE back frame of the saddle is supported by an easy spiral spring. In place of the usual thick, hard leather used in the peak of ordinary saddles, a soft pliable leather is used, which yields to the slightest pressure, and is connected with the frame by a *soft spongy rubber pad*, thus entirely doing away with all hard parts in the front. The top of the saddle is covered with a pad filled with a special composition of a similar nature to rubber which does not become hard, and *will not heat* when ridden. The saddle absolutely prevents injurious pressure, and is strongly recommended by medical men for the use of ladies as well as gentlemen. The saddle has a very handsome appearance, and is made of the very best material throughout.

SOLE AGENTS:—THE BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS' STABLES).

Vinolia Soap

Don't use
Boiled Soap
for the Toilet.

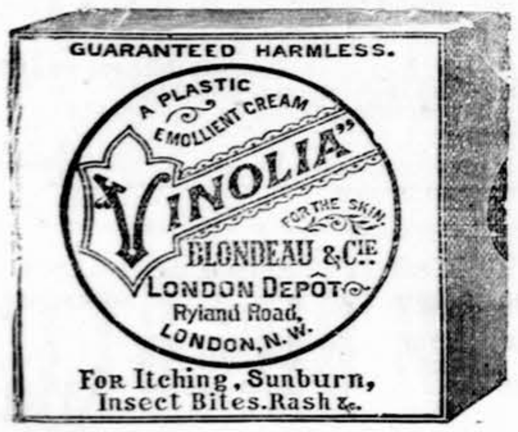
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.



Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn. Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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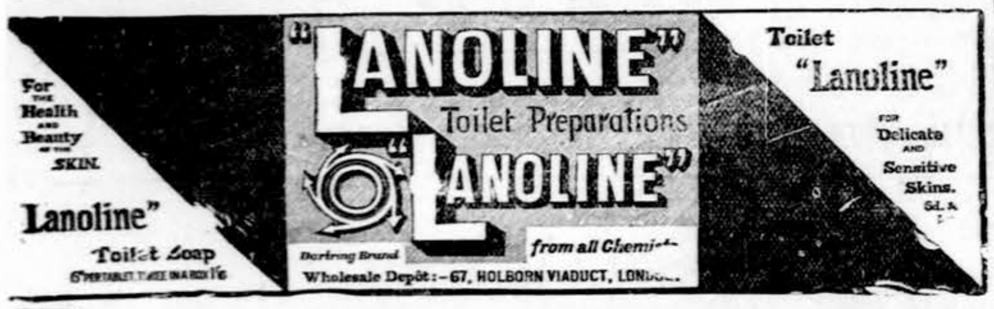

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"LANOLINE"
Toilet "Lanoline"
For Delicate and Sensitive Skins.
from all Chemists
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LD.

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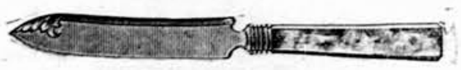
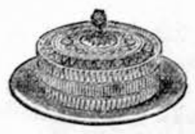
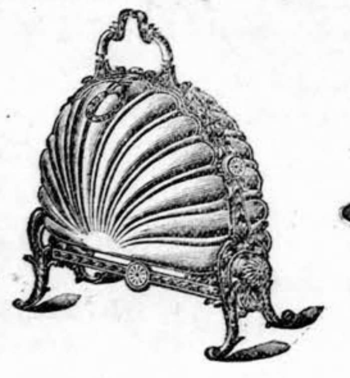


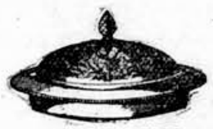
BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 5-8.



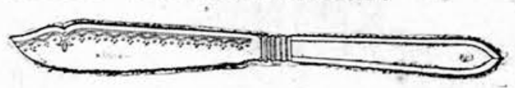
BUTTER DISH, Rs. 30.



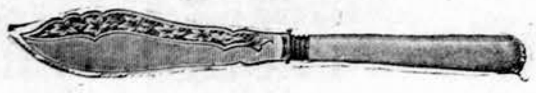
BISCUIT BOX, Rs. 110.



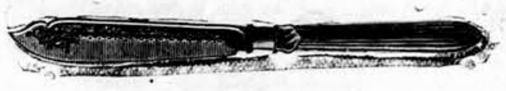
BUTTER DISH, Rs. 25.



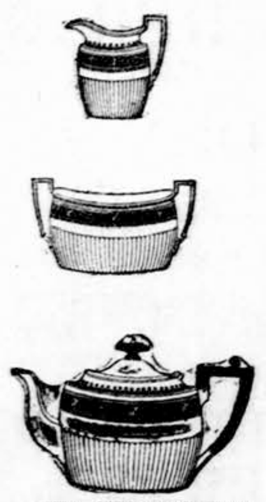
BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 8-8.



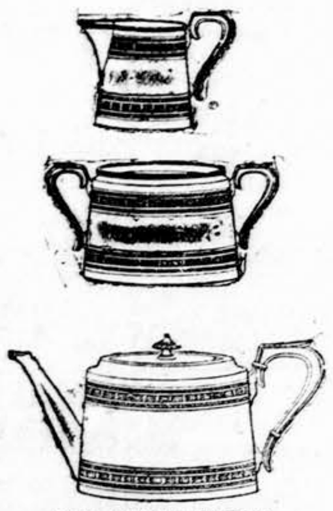
BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 6.



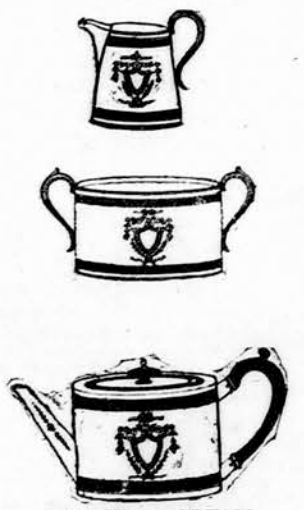
BUTTER KNIFE, Rs. 8.



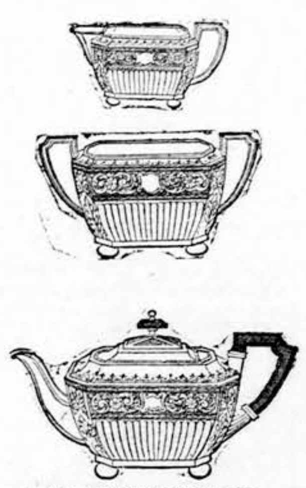
TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 230.



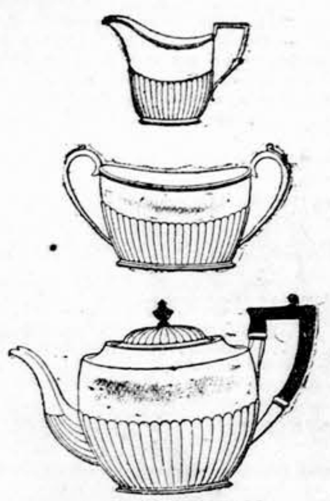
TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 100.



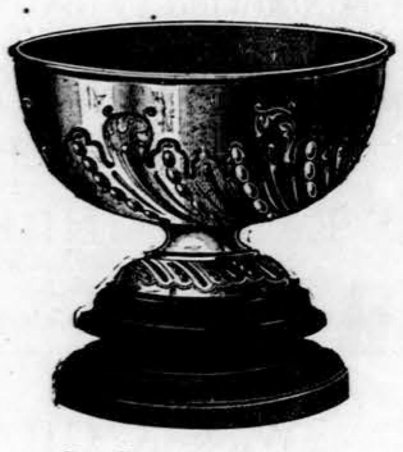
TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 175.



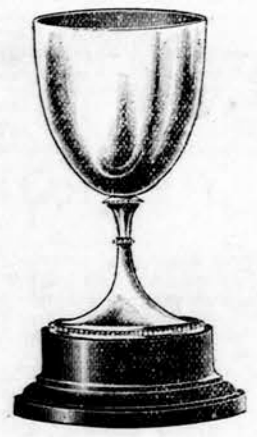
TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 250.



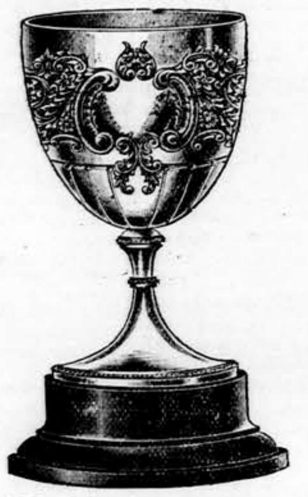
TEA, SUGAR, CREAM. THE SET, Rs. 200.



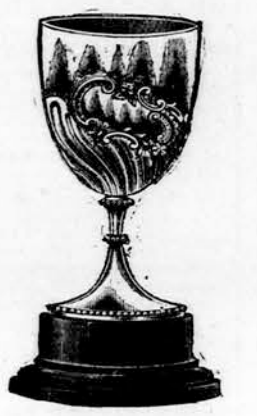
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of Bowl 8 inches. Rs. 202.



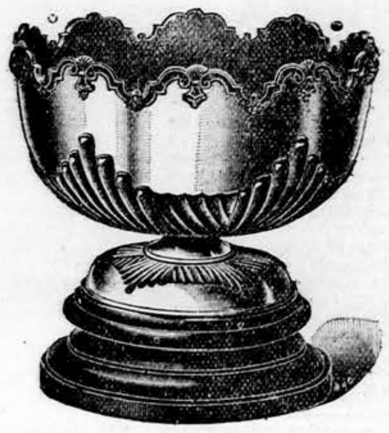
Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½. Rs. 57.



Silver Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of Bowl 4½. Rs. 133.



Silver Prize Cup, height with plin 11¼ inches. Rs. 100.



Silver Bowl, height with plinth 7¾ inches, width of Bowl 6½ inches. Rs. 112.

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LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

A large consignment of new Lamps and Lanterns just received.

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All kinds of Household Articles of best plated metal.

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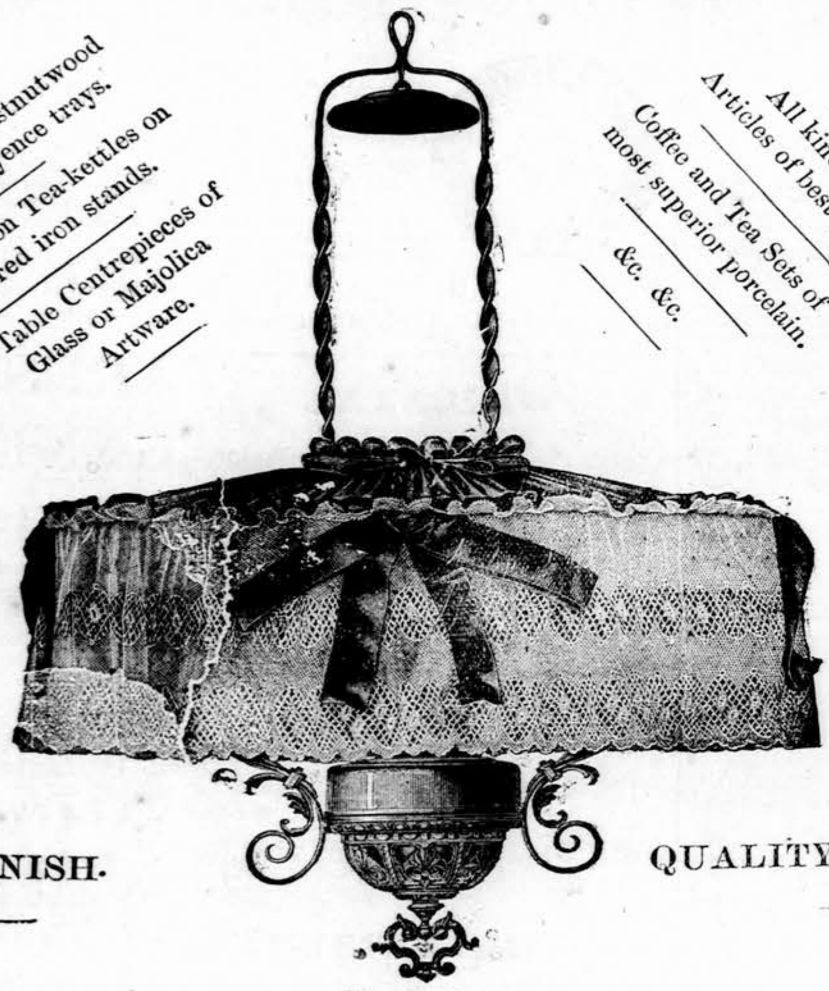
&c. &c.



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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
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ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

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FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—*"A beautiful and interesting preparation."* BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."*

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
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GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
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